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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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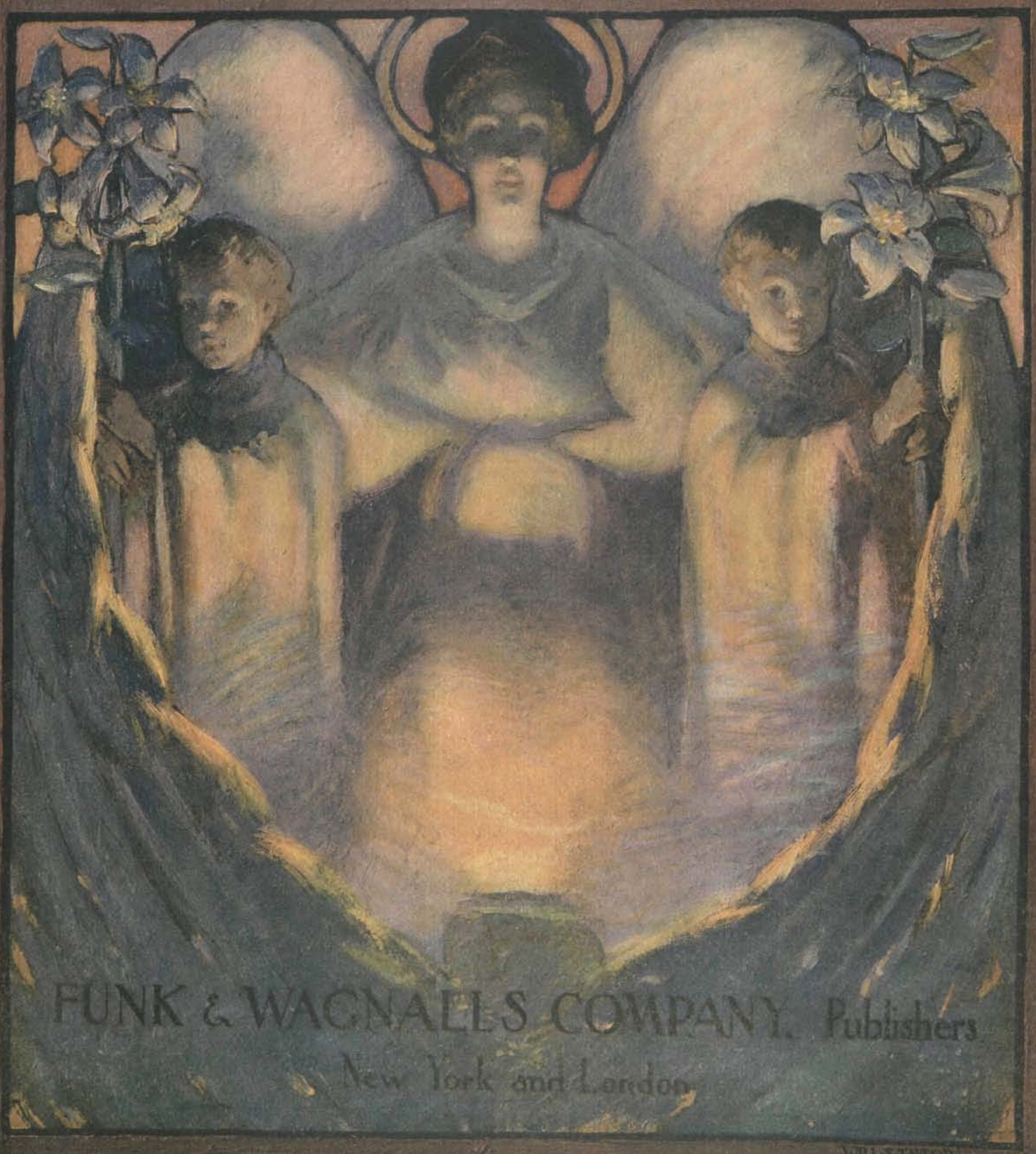

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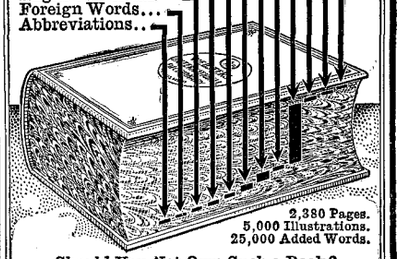

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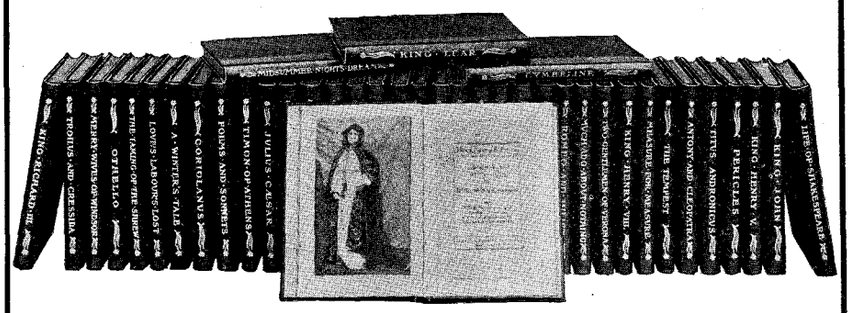

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St. New York

VOL. XXXVI., NO. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 937

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

"IT is so unsensational as really to be a first-class sensation," remarks one New York paper of the President's latest message to Congress, the "gentle roaring" of which it contrasts with the "cataclysmic violence" of that of January 31. Whether they regard it as a cause for congratulation, for alarm, or for mildly humorous comment, the editors everywhere seem to be imprest by this contrast. The brevity of the message, its "strangely restrained style," and the fact that "it does not contain a single defamatory word" are noted with various emotions. The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), anticipating the enemy, assures its readers that to regard the moderate tone of the message as "evidence of a weakening or a play for votes on the part of the President" would be worthy of only "the silliest of his critics." Yet in spite of this warning there are some papers which, like the Charlotte, N. C., *Chronicle* (Dem.), exclaim that it marks a retreat, if not a surrender, in his warfare with the trusts. "Mr. Roosevelt has decided that everybody must be happy; that the plutocrat shall lie down with the wage-earner, and a little trust shall lead them," remarks Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal*. Nevertheless, as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) points out, "this strangely conciliatory message closes with a threat, the President declaring his intention of vetoing any bill that may be passed granting a water-power right, unless the government is given authority to collect a reasonable charge for the privilege granted and unless a definite time limit is placed on the concession." Other papers find ample evidence of the old Roosevelt in several clauses in which they detect efforts further to centralize authority in the Administration. There is fairly general agreement, however, that "no business interests will be disturbed" by this message.

Altho the President urges that all the matters which he mentions shall be acted upon during what remains of the present session, the press are frankly incredulous of any such result—and this despite the fact that John Sharp Williams offers to bring the solid Democratic vote in the House to the rescue of the Roosevelt program if the Republicans will contribute 20 or 25 votes to the same cause. This program, as set forth in the present message, may be summarized as follows:

"Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation," says the President; or "at least a model child-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia."

He recommends "the immediate reenactment of an employers' liability law" protecting the employees of common carriers, and suggests an additional law compensating the Government's employees "for injury or death incurred in its service."

Concerning injunctions in labor disputes he urges that "no temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice"; and that the petition for a permanent injunction should be heard within a few days of the date when the order was issued.

"The Interstate-Commerce Law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements" subject to publicity and the approval of the Interstate-Commerce Commission. The Commission should also be empowered to pass upon the issue of new securities by railroads doing an interstate business.

When "a common carrier or other public-utility concern" goes under the control of a receivership the law should guard the interests of the stockholders by providing that at least one receiver shall be appointed by the Government.

The Antitrust Law, which is now so sweeping as to be "either ineffective or else mischievous," should be modified "for the sake of the business men of the country, for the sake of the wage-workers, and for the sake of the farmers." This amendment should permit such combinations and contracts as are not "unfair, unreasonable, and against the public interest." "Nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law."

There should be action in regard to financial legislation.

"Action should be taken to establish postal savings-banks."

"Before the close of this session provision should be made for collecting full material which will enable the Congress elected next fall to act immediately after it comes into existence" in the matter of tariff revision. In the mean time wood pulp should be put on the free list, and the tariff on wood-pulp paper reduced.

"Ample provision should be made for a permanent Waterways Commission, with whatever power is required to make it effective."

The question of amending the Antitrust Law appears to be the chief stumbling-block in this program, to judge by the Washington dispatches. From that source we learn that, while the need of some modification of this law is generally admitted, an opinion prevails among the law-makers that the matter is too complicated, and the issues at stake too important, to permit of hasty legislation. As the President's specific recommendations on this subject will be widely discust, we here quote them more fully:

"The substantive part of the Antitrust Law should remain as at present; that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations should continue to be declared illegal; provided, however, that some proper governmental authority (such as the Commissioner of Corporations acting under the Secretary of Commerce and Labor) be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract, subject to the prohibition contained in the Antitrust Law, into which it was desired to enter, might be filed with the Bureau of Corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would provide publicity. Within, say, sixty days of the filing—which period could be extended by order of the department whenever for any reason it did not give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination—the Executive Department having power might forbid the

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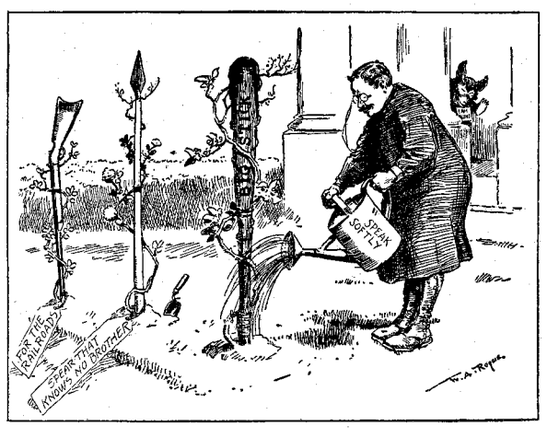
SALVE FOR ALL.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

contract, which would then become subject to the provisions of the Antitrust Law if at all in restraint of trade.

"If no such prohibition was issued the contract would then only be liable to attack on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. Whenever the period of filing had passed without any such prohibition the contracts or combinations could be disapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing, with a reasonable provision for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farmers' organizations, and other organizations not organized for purposes of profit should be allowed to register under the law by giving the location of the head office, the charter and by-laws, and the names and addresses of their principal officers."

A bill embodying virtually the points here set forth has been introduced by Representative Hepburn, and is now in the hands of the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill is said to be the fruit of six months of consideration and consultation since the National Civic Federation's conference on trusts at Chicago last October. Washington dispatches say that radical Republicans complain that it would "give all to the trusts," and some of the President's friends are quoted as of the opinion that he has "been buncoed" into approving it. Yet in some quarters, the dispatches state, it finds high favor. But "no serious attempt will be made to push it in either branch of Congress," asserts the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) speaks of it as "the President's program for the personal control of the trusts"; and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) asks ironically:

"Do the business men of the United States propose to submit all their innumerable agreements and understandings to the approval of Mr. W. J. Bryan, for instance, who is regarded by many persons as a possible occupant of the White House within the next twelve months? Not that Mr. Bryan is a more unfit person than the present President of the United States to exercise this vast power, greater than was ever before conferred on any human being, but it may be as well to look this matter squarely in the face and have no misconception as to the kind of halter by which Mr. Roosevelt would have the business of this country tied up in a politician's office in Washington. In the hands of a corrupt official this power would make possible the most gigantic corruption the world ever saw."



Copyrighted, 1908, by the New York Herald Company.
GENTLE SPRING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

And the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) exclaims:

"Preposterous! Without public necessity, reason, or demand. Rankly, the brazen assertion of the Roosevelt imperialism! Impotent as may be the immediate result of the document, it ought to be one decisive issue of the campaign. All else in the message is leather and prunella."

Another bill to amend the Antitrust Law has been introduced by Senator Foraker, and, on first acquaintance at least, the press seem to approve of it. Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

"The general desire is to legalize reasonable combination. . . . Senator Foraker goes straight at the main point by proposing to lift the prohibition against reasonable combinations whether those combinations are by employers or employed. Under the Foraker bill it will be left for the courts, taking cognizance of particular facts, to define as cases may arise what is reasonable and what is unreasonable."

In connection with the President's recommendations in regard to the tariff, the press are commenting with much interest upon the fact that Illinois has indorsed the Presidential candidacy of Speaker Cannon, the veteran "stand-patter," on a strong tariff-revision platform.

Returning to the general aspect of the message, we read in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"There can be no mistake in regarding this message as a deliberate effort of the President to harmonize his party, give it some planks for its platform, and prepare it for the dubious electoral struggle upon which it is entering. This is, at last, a business message. The Republican party is to show once more that the great business interests of the nation are its especial charge. Not in vain did the anxious merchants from the West descend upon the White House. They want some spring trade, and they frankly

"LET'S MAKE UP!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

GOING OUT LIKE A LAMB.

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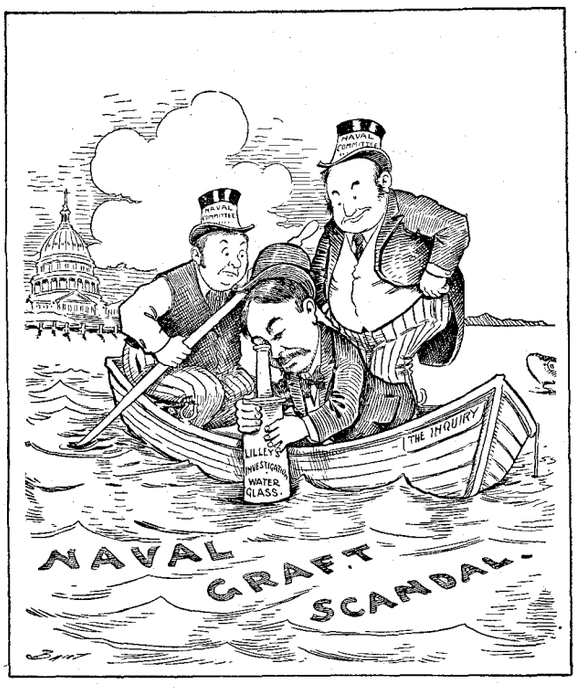
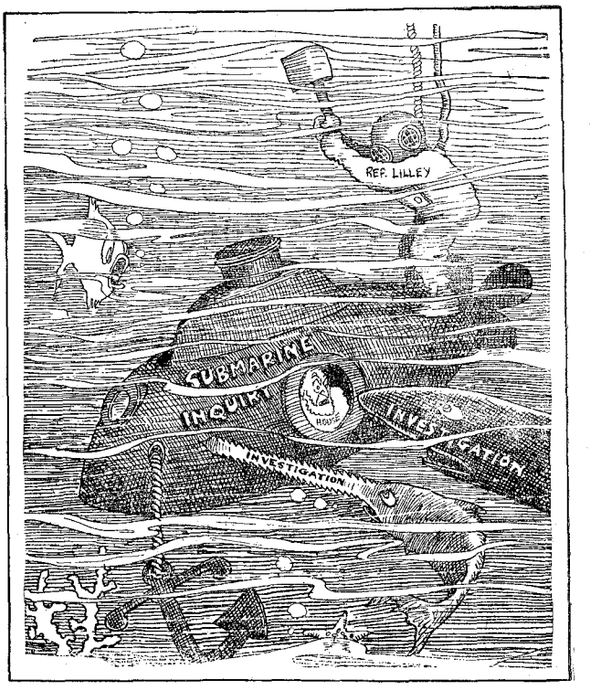


SEEIN' THINGS.

COMMITTEE—"What do you see?"
MR. LILLEY—"I can't begin to tell you all, but it's awful!"
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



DEEP-SEA SOUNDING!
—Kessler in the St. Louis *Republic*.

STILL UNDER WATER.

told Mr. Roosevelt so, and urged him to be calm and rational. Political leaders have been pressing upon him the same duty of moderation. A critical election is impending, and a policy of 'get together' is necessary. Hence this temperate message, with not one malefactor eaten alive in it, not one purple patch of vituperation to be found within its four corners."

CREATING A MERCHANT NAVY BY SUBSIDY

THAT Senator Gallinger's Mail Subsidy Bill passed the Senate without precipitating a division on party lines, and practically without protest from the Democratic press, is explained by the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) by pointing out that, "unlike the preceding and much more ambitious shipping bills, it raises no new issue and introduces no new principle into the Government's shipping policy." Nevertheless the bill is described by Secretary Taft as "an experiment" which, if successful, "ought to be followed by greater and greater Government contributions to the building up of our merchant marine." The bill has yet to pass the House. What it specifically does is to amend the Ocean-mail-service Law of 1891, thereby increasing from $2 to $4 a mile on outward voyages the compensation paid to mail-carrying steamships of the second class—that is, those having a speed of from 16 to 20 knots—and also doubling the $1-per-mile rate at present allowed to the third-class, or 12-knot, mail-carriers. These vessels must ply, however, between the United States and South American or Oriental ports. If the bill passes the House and becomes law its friends believe that four new lines—two to South America, one to China, and one to Australia—will be established. As a proof that the present subvention is inadequate we are told that during the last twelve months the number of American steamships regularly crossing the Atlantic has been reduced from fifteen to eight. The bill provides for the new contracts $3,600,000 a year for ten years. Southern Democrats were won by the provision that if mail contracts should be made with two lines from Atlantic ports to South America the ships of one of them should call at two ports in the United States south of Cape Charles.

In the argument on the bill stress was laid on the need of an American merchant marine, not only to share in the profitable carrying trade which will follow the commercial development of South America and the Orient, but also to serve as a naval auxiliary force in time of war. Senator Hale pointed out that of the 37 colliers supplying our fleet with coal on its voyage around the world, 28 are foreign vessels. "If there should be war," he asserted, "no government would allow us to use one of these colliers, and without them our magnificent fleet would be as useless as a painted ship on a painted ocean." We are spending from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "with the certainty that 99 per cent. of the vessels which pass through it will be under a foreign flag unless Congress does quickly a great deal more than it has done to revive American shipping."

The word "subsidy," says *The Chronicle* (Dem.), of Charlotte, N. C., "is fast losing its terrors in this section of the country." Many papers, in the far interior as well as on the coast, are in accord with the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) in the opinion that "no more important issue confronts the American people than that of establishing a merchant marine." Our position on the high seas, asserts *The Republican*, is "deplorable and anomalous." "Freight," remarks the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "is the mother of wages, and as 92 per cent. of the earnings of ocean transportation from this country is paid to foreigners, there must be somewhere a neglect that disgraces our native intelligence and industry."

The typical opposition to a ship subsidy is exprest by Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, in an interview in the New York *American*. In the first place, says the Governor, it is favoritism to tax the whole country to help a man who owns a steamship; secondly, it does not make any especial difference whether the ships that carry our commerce do so under an American or a foreign flag. To these objections *The American* replies that "the tax on the whole people" is not to help the man who owns the steamship, but to help "all the producers and shippers and consumers who are

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served by the steamship"; and that "the flag on a ship *does* make a great deal of difference in sentiment, in policy, and in trade." There are other papers which suggest that subsidies will not be able to coax into existence an adequate merchant marine as long as the "senseless restrictions" of the Federal navigation laws remain in force. "If American shipping interests," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "were permitted to fly the national flag under conditions as liberal as those enjoyed by the shipping interests of other countries, there would be no need of subsidies to secure available colliers." What we need, asserts the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), is such revision of the navigation laws and of the tariff laws as will "enable Americans to own and operate sea-going vessels at the smallest cost and to trade with distant countries as freely as their competitors." Japan is said to have fully 550 merchant-vessels fit for transport service on the Pacific. "Considerably more than two-thirds of this fleet," asserts the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), "was built in foreign yards, and the Japanese owners were not compelled partially to wreck the vessels and then commit perjury in order to secure Japanese registry for them."

Our need—however it is to be met—of a merchant marine to serve as a naval auxiliary fleet is impressively set forth by Congressman W. E. Humphrey, of Mississippi, in the March issue of a new Boston magazine called *Government*. He says in part:

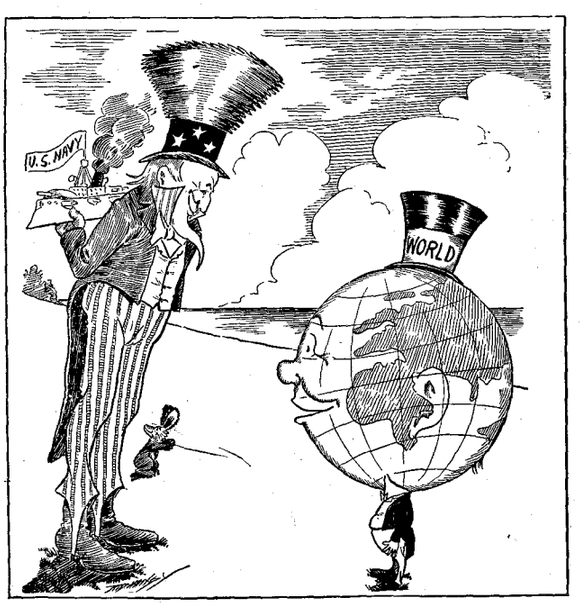
"We spend $100,000,000 annually to upbuild and maintain our Navy, principally, in theory at least, to protect our foreign commerce, our merchant-ships. When the Atlantic fleet reaches the Pacific, with the vessels already there, we shall witness the imposing sight of nineteen battle-ships, ten cruisers, and six torpedo-boat destroyers protecting eight merchant-vessels. . . . . .

"What would be our condition to-day on the Pacific in case of hostilities? The War Department in a recent statement said that, in case of war, that department would need two hundred and thirty-eight vessels as transports for the Army. If all the vessels on both the Atlantic and the Pacific were in their home port and would immediately offer their services to the Government, we would not procure the thirty-eight vessels, let alone the two hundred and thirty-eight. In the same report, the department says that in case of hostilities we would need thirty-eight vessels in fifteen days. We could not get fifteen vessels in fifteen months upon the Pacific, for suitable American vessels do not exist; and even if international law permitted it, which it does not in time of hostilities, we could not purchase foreign vessels suitable for transports, for all first-class foreign vessels to-day are receiving a subsidy from their governments under a contract that absolutely prohibits their sale to foreign governments. . . . Russia and the United States are the only nations that ever committed the costly and criminally stupid folly of spending millions of the public money in the construction of a great navy without at the same time building a merchant marine as an auxiliary to support it, and from which seamen could be drawn for the crews for the vessels of war."

SHELTER FOR PERSECUTED RAILROADS

THE Supreme-Court decisions of last week, holding that recourse to the Federal courts can not be denied the railroads by the recent State laws that endeavored to deny them that privilege, and declaring those laws unconstitutional, are welcomed by a number of papers as being a material help to returning prosperity. These "sound and conservative decisions" have "added to the value and security of every railroad property in the country," says the Philadelphia *Press;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* is glad that they mark "a turn in the tide of hasty, ill-considered, and in many instances hysterical and vindictive legislation and movements which have imperiled business and struck at the root of the property of those who happened to invest in railroad securities." The antirailroad crusade, declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, has reduced salaries, thrown thousands of railroad men out of work, reduced the train service, thrown some of the roads into the hands of receivers, and crippled nearly all of them. The people should "put a quietus on the noisy demagogs who have started the antirailroad crusade," it adds, for "if this warfare continues it will first cripple the railroad," and "a crippled railroad means a crippled merchant and manufacturer; and a crippled merchant and manufacturer means a ruined farmer." These decisions will counteract all this, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* believes. They will "halt oppressive State legislation against the railways and other corporations, muzzle the demagogs in the State and national law-making bodies, remove the ban upon capital and enterprise, and will tend to revive the public confidence and restore prosperity to the country."

The decisions that are expected to do all this were handed down



UNCLE SAM—"Shut your mouth and open your eyes and I'll show you something to make you wise."
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
The report that the American fleet will cruise around the world is received with great satisfaction. [Foreign news-item.]
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

A MISSION OF PEACE.

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on Monday of last week by a nearly unanimous court, Justice Harlan alone dissenting. They have to do with the clauses in the Minnesota and North Carolina rate laws that forbid the roads, under heavy penalties, to dispute the validity of the rate laws in the courts. The Supreme Court says on this point:

"By reason of the enormous penalties provided in the rate laws, by way of fines against the companies and imprisonment of their agents and employees, the companies were in effect prevented from ever questioning the validity of those laws, as the risk of confiscation of property and imprisonment of agents in case the companies failed in their defense was too much to undertake in order to obtain a judicial decision of the question of such validity.

"Such laws are therefore held unconstitutional, as they prevented the companies from resorting to the courts, and therefore deprived them of the equal protection of the laws."

Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, is quoted as saying that he may call an extra session of the legislature to frame a new rate law that will meet the views of the Supreme Court. If the Court objects to heavy penalties for violation, however, the Governor thinks, the position of the State will be greatly weakened. The St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch*, likewise, thinks a law will be worth little without penalties severe enough to curb the railroads, and it expresses a belief that the Federal Government is absorbing all the powers of the States. The Minneapolis *Journal* agrees that "we are traveling pretty fast in this country toward a more centralized form of government"; and the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, speaking for the other State involved, thinks that States' rights died at Appomattox, and the only thing for the Southern people to do is to recognize the inevitable.

Many other papers, like the New York *Tribune* and *World*, the Brooklyn *Times*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the Louisville *Post*, regard these decisions as another step toward the centralization of power in the Federal Government; but this view of the matter is disputed by such papers as the New York *Press* and *American* and the Washington *Post*. To quote *The Post*:

"It is somewhat surprizing to hear prominent men in Congress refer to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Minnesota and North Carolina railroad-rate cases as 'abridging the rights of the States' and 'enlarging the power of the Federal Government,' and 'giving the Federal courts greater powers.' . . . . . .

"The right of a State to regulate railroad rates is not denied. Nor is the jurisdiction of State courts abridged or denied. But the Supreme Court does hold that when a State enactment is alleged to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States a Federal court may take jurisdiction equally with the State courts. The railroad companies had the choice of forum, without any invidious distinction between the courts. And after a Federal court has taken jurisdiction of a case, and before any proceeding in a State court is commended, the Federal court has authority to decide the case, and to enjoin any person from proceeding in a State court until the Federal court has proceeded to judgment.

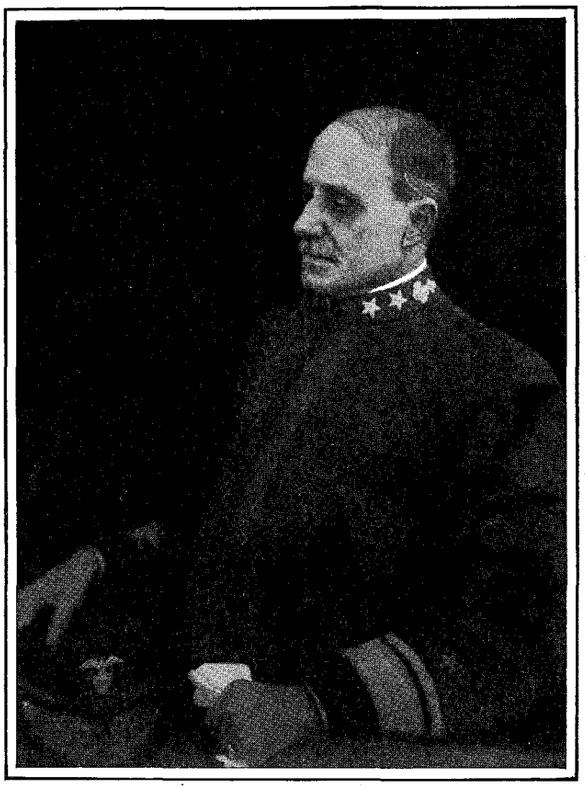
"It was the attempt of two States to usurp powers not belonging to them, in violation of the Constitution, that called forth the decision of the Supreme Court. The Federal power is not enlarged, nor the State power abridged, but the good, common-sense, honest judgment is reached that no State may make a railroad-rate law that will deprive a railroad company of the right to have its rights determined in open court."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* comments thus on the effect the Supreme Court's action will have in that State:

"It will have a far-reaching effect in curbing radical and ill-advised legislation which has so harmed the country. The decision stands as a bar to the enforcement of a considerable portion of the ill-advised enactments of the last legislature. It foreshadows the almost certain defeat of the State in the litigation now pending and which may ultimately go to the Supreme Court. In this litigation the State of Alabama is represented by some of the ablest attorneys that the bar of Alabama has ever known. But they were in court defending legislation which in spirit and effect is opposed to the fundamental fairness and justice which should characterize all legislative enactments."

ADMIRAL EVANS ON NAVAL ARMOR

NEWSPAPER comment is rife over the opinion of Admiral Evans on the position of our battle-ship armor. One paper holds that the Admiral supports the critics of the Navy; another holds that he does not. A careful examination of his views seems to show that he held one opinion last summer, and a modified one



REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES S. SPERRY,

Who will be in command of the battle-ship fleet when it visits Japan. He was the naval delegate to the second peace conference at The Hague.

at the completion of the voyage around South America. Last summer, in an official communication, he is quoted as saying:

"It will be remembered that all our ships are now of greater displacement than that of their original design, and in consequence they not only have an increased draft of water, but in the case of armored ships their armor belt is practically awash at load draft, which leaves them, as far as protection is concerned, but little better than armored cruisers."

In a report just received from the Admiral, however, he says there are "arguments on each side." Thus:

"Judging from the figures contained in the several replies from commanding officers which relate to this subject, it would appear that better protection might have been afforded had those belts been originally placed between six inches and one foot higher; this on the theory that the commanding officer would admit sufficient water before an action to sink the belt to within about eighteen inches above the water-line. But even this is open to question, for it has been noted that even when heavy-laden and in the smooth to moderate seas which have thus far characterized this cruise the ships frequently expose their entire belt and the bottom plating beneath.

"It must be remembered that even a five- or a six-inch shell (of which there would be a great number) could inflict a severe and dangerous injury if it struck below the belt, while otherwise the water-line, even with the belt entirely submerged, is, on account of the casemate armor and coal, immune to all except the heaviest projectiles. The fact is that under the sea conditions in which battles may be fought a belt of eight feet in width, if considered alone, is too narrow to afford the desired protection wherever it

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may be placed, and the question becomes an academic discussion, with certain arguments on each side. It is understood that on the latest ships this question is of little import, as the citadel armor is only one inch less in thickness than that on the water-line, and for those ships already built it is believed that when the bridges are removed and all weights which will be landed should war break out are taken into consideration the ship will rise to the six to twelve inches which is believed to be the maximum that it could be desired to raise them."

Another report showing that the long cruise has not been without its lessons in this matter comes from Naval Constructor Richard H. Robinson, who is with the fleet. He writes:

"As to the much-vexed question of armor-belt location, the weather and sea conditions of this trip have been unusually good, but even under these conditions the bottom of the belt of the various ships has been frequently visible, due to pitching and rolling, and it would seem that the location of the bottom of the belt was not excessively low, as an injury below the belt would be much more serious than one above it and could be made by a shell of any caliber when the bottom of the belt is exposed."

LA FOLLETTE'S THEORY OF THE PANIC

INTERESTING but unconvincing, like the prehistoric monster reconstructed from a single tooth, says the Minneapolis *Journal*, is Senator La Follette's theory that the late panic was deliberately brought about by the Rockefeller-Morgan interests for "speculative, legislative, and political reasons." Altho this theory came to birth within the august walls of the Senate, the bulk of the press have so far declined to take it seriously. Some papers, less incredulous, are ready to admit that at least the panic was taken advantage of "by some men already rich to enrich themselves further." The Detroit *News* goes further and remarks that the Senator from Minnesota "has put into plain words and logical sequence suspicions which have been widely entertained throughout the country since the middle of October last." And it goes on to say:

"He has voiced an opinion that prevails in the President's Cabinet. It is a purely circumstantial case, but strong enough for all that to convince a considerable portion of the jury before whom it has been presented. It is not to be expected that there will be any other defense than a flat denial."

It is not necessary, says the San Francisco *Call*, to accept the theory in full, "but it is well established that Morgan and Rockefeller profited enormously by the crash in New York." "When they 'saved the country,'" it adds, "they made the country pay through the nose for its safety."

The Senator's theory was advanced in the course of his attack upon the Aldrich Currency Bill. He said in part:

"There were no commercial reasons for a panic. . . . A panic came. I believe that it needs only to be followed step by step to show that it was planned and executed, in so far as such a proceeding is subject to control, after once in motion. Such a statement, without support in facts warranting it, would deserve condemnation. To withhold such a statement, to shrink from plain speech, setting forth the facts in so far as they can be uncovered, is, in the discussion of this legislation, a plain public duty."

After describing conditions on the New York Stock Exchange on October 24, the day of the crisis, he went on to say:

"How perfect the stage setting! How real it all seemed! But back of the scenes Morgan and Stillman were in conference. They had made their representations at Washington. They knew when the next instalment of aid would reach New York. They knew just how much it would be. They awaited its arrival and deposit. Thereupon they pooled an equal amount and held it. Then they waited. Interest rates soared. Wall Street was driven to a frenzy. Two o'clock came, and interest rates ran to 150 per cent. The smashing of the market became terrific. . . . Then, at precisely 2.15, the curtain went up with Morgan and Standard Oil in the center of the stage with money—real money—twenty five millions of money, giving it away at 10 per cent. . . . . .

"And so ended the panic. How beautifully it all worked out! They had the whole country terrorized. They had the money of the deposits of the banks of every State in the Union to the amount of five hundred millions, nearly all of which was in the vaults of the big bank groups. It supplied big operators with money to squeeze out investors and speculators at the very bottom of the decline, taking in the stock at an enormous profit. In this connection the operations of Morgan and Standard Oil furnish additional evidence of the character of this panic. We have record proof of their utter contempt for commercial interests, not only for the country generally, but for legitimate trade in New York City as well. . . . They ministered to the needs of Wall

ONE OF SPRING'S LITTLE TRAGEDIES.
The early worm doesn't know which way to turn.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

NOT THE GAME HE WANTED.
—Osborn in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

THE EARLY BIRDS.

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Street, quite deaf to the appeals of commerce. Their course was that of men who were playing with the credit of the country for a purpose."

Owing to the enormous growth in trust consolidation less than a hundred men, he says, now control the industries of the whole country. "Along with this enormous increase in trust power," he asserts, "has gone a steady process of centralization in the control of that power, until now the entire situation is dominated by the Standard-Oil-Morgan combination"—the old fights between these two great powers having been laid aside. With this enormous concentration of business, says Mr. La Follette, "it is possible to create artificially periods of prosperity and periods of panic."

THE ANARCHISTS AND THE BIG STICK

WHATEVER may be the opinion of the press on President Roosevelt's big-stick policies in connection with monetary and political affairs, they seem unanimous in support of his suppression and exclusion from the mails of *La Questione Sociale*, the Italian newspaper of Paterson, N. J., charged with openly advocating assassination. The attitude assumed by the editor of this organ—who holds that the right of free speech and the laws protecting a free press entitle his publication to the use of the mails—the New York *Post* believes is "as nearly undebatable as any criminal action could be. Not even a jury of philosophical anarchists," it says, "could reasonably withhold punishment from their colleagues who preach deliberate murder in the name of a creed of brotherhood," and the New York *Commercial* points out that "for outgivings far less violent and incendiary than those of *La Questione Sociale* and of less frequency Herr Most was sentenced to a long term in prison back in 1901 following the assassination of President McKinley, and the publication of his newspaper was stopt."

The actual menace of such teachings, naïve and illogical tho they be, is emphasized by the attempt of a youth named Silverstein to blow up a squad of policemen in Union Square, New York, on Saturday last. Had not the bomb exploded prematurely—mutilating Silverstein and killing a bystander—the result would probably have been a repetition of Chicago's Haymarket massacre of twenty years ago. The occasion of Silverstein's attempt was a mass-meeting of New York's unemployed, announced by circulars calling upon men to come out from "their dark and stuffy tenement holes and to a risky war." "Like all the crimes of the anarchists," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "this one was without rime or reason; and it is this utter lack of reason which makes anarchy so hard to deal with."

The Chicago *Daily Socialist*, discussing the Government's action in the case of the anarchist paper, asserts that "the suppression of this paper by executive decree" establishes a dangerous precedent; but it adds that "there are probably fewer readers of *The Daily Socialist* than of almost any other paper in the United States who agree with the principles taught by *La Questione Sociale*." And *The Daily People*, an organ of the Socialist-Labor party in New York, agrees "that, providing *La Questione Sociale* made use of the language it is accused of, the Post Office Department has done good" in suppressing it. *The People* goes on to say:

"The working class, in its march upon the capitalistic state, which it aims to capture and abolish, rearing in its stead the Socialist or industrial state, can not keep its skirts too clear of the propaganda of physical force only. This fight must be fought out, if fought out at all, on the civilized plane of expression of will of the majority by the ballot, and the counting of that ballot. Only if the manifest will of the majority will have been ignored and contemned by the defeated minority, will physical force be justifiable. Until then, only harm and disaster can come of the teachings of the dynamiter."

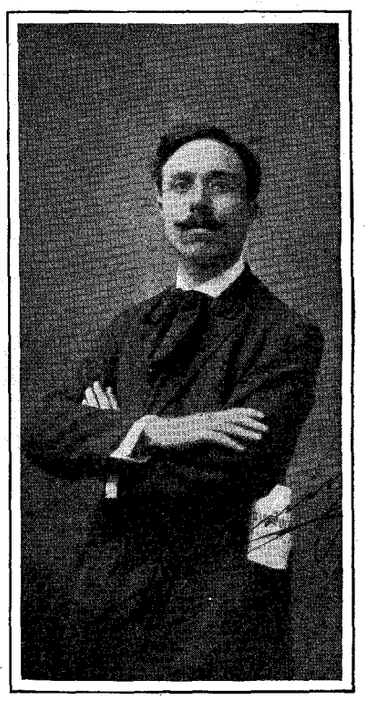
The article which led the Mayor of Paterson to appeal to President Roosevelt to annul the second-class mailing privilege of *La Questione Sociale* is as follows, according to a translation printed in the New York *Tribune:*

"We want everybody to be with us. We invite everybody to get together and arm themselves. Seventy-five per cent. have a knife in the house which will only cut onions. It will be a good thing for everybody to have a gun.

"When we are ready the first thing to do is to break into the armory and seize the rifles and ammunition. Then all the people will be with us as soon as they see this. The next thing to do is to get hold of the police station, and when the police see that they are not strong enough, the chief of police will ask for soldiers.

"Even at that the dynamite is easy for us to get. Twenty-five cents' worth will blow a big iron door down. We don't want to forget that the dynamite will help us to win. Two or three of us can defy a regiment of soldiers without fear. We will start when no one is thinking anything about it. Then we can beat them man for man. At that time show no sympathy for any soldier, even if they be the sons of the people.

"As soon as we get hold of the police station it is our victory. The thing is to kill the entire force. If not, they will kill us. After we have done this the first thing to do is to look out for ourselves and then for the people who helped us. We must get into the armory and in case we can not, then we will blow it down with dynamite. Then when we are ready we must set fire to three or four houses in different locations on the outskirts which will bring out the fire department and all the police. Then we will start a fire in the center of the city. This will be an easy thing to do, as the police and firemen will be on the outskirts."



LUDOVICO CAMINITA,

Editor of the suppressed anarchist paper, *La Questione Sociale*. He consoles himself with the following reflections: "The strong winds extinguish a small flame, but revive a big fire. So are the strong persecutions against the true liberty. They destroy the feeble spirit of a so-called free-thinker, but reenforce the revolutionary spirit of a true apostle of liberty."

The editor of the suppress paper says he will merely start a new one under another name, perhaps in some other city.

WHY MR. LITTLEFIELD RETIRES

THE resignation of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield from the House of Representatives is calling forth a series of varied and conflicting comment. Mr. Littlefield's reduced majority in his last election and the antagonism which the Labor party, led by President Gompers himself, has shown toward the Maine Representative, lead some to question the entire sincerity of his statement that he was "constrained from a sense of duty to his family to resume the practise of law." "It is not improbable that had there been practical unanimity among his Republican constituents for his renomination next summer that 'sense of duty' would not have prest in on him so irresistibly," the New York *Commercial* (Com.) remarks. And the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) believes that cynics "will point to Littlefield's reduced majority as an indication that he prefers jumping to waiting for the push that makes

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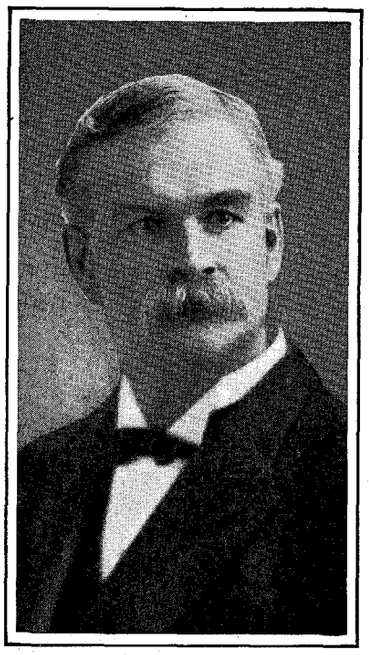

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CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD.

He resigns from Congress, "constrained from a sense of duty to his family to resume the practise of law."

lobbyists and hangers-on of many former public servants who lag superfluous on the stage long after their inefficiency or divided service has been discovered."

With this view of the matter, however, the majority of the press do not agree. "He was last elected against Gompers's opposition and could have been again," the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) affirms. We read further:

"His right to release to private life has been earned, for as State legislator, Speaker, Attorney-General, and Representative since 1896, he has served his State even brilliantly as well as faithfully."

And the New York *Post* (Ind.), after briefly reviewing his fight against organized labor, finds the only ray of comfort in the fact that Mr. Littlefield "will serve through this session, to speak the truth, both in the Judiciary Committee and on the floor of the House, about the un-American pretensions of Gompers and his kind." "He is of the stiff-necked generation of statesmen, a dwindling breed," remarks the New York *Sun* (Ind.), in speaking of the Maine Representative's political independence and hinting at a possible conflict with the leaders of his own party at Washington. To quote further:

"Mr. Littlefield is the kind of public man whose retirement from the public service is a real loss, especially in this time of feeble knees. He is able. He is honest. He is brave. He is absolutely independent. He even dares to be a little cranky once in a while. He has his own convictions. He doesn't borrow them. He won't give them up for anybody's threats or cajolery. He won't sell them for votes. . . . Subservience to the Executive, worship of the popular idol, is not in his line."

This phase of the resignation is also commented upon by the Boston *Herald* (Ind.). We read:

"It is a serious thing if Congressional service is made impossible or intolerable to any Representative of the people who does not wear the party collar. It is an open secret that an effort in this direction has been made in the case of Congressman Littlefield, and it is more than a suspicion that the fact is at least contributory to his resignation."

In commenting upon Congressman Littlefield's inability to stay in Congress because of financial reasons, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) sees cause for grave alarm. To quote in part:

"On the one hand we have direct primary laws, and the agitation for them which puts their principle more or less into force even where there are not such laws. The effect is to impose on a successful candidate the vast expense of two election campaigns.

"The candidate must seek even his nomination from the whole body of the party voters. He must somehow make a general campaign within his own party before making one against the other party. And all this takes time and money. . . . . .

"Nor can friends who believe in him come to his aid. If in a position to give the large sums required, they are probably connected with joint-stock companies, as are practically all men today of large means. And political contributions from joint-stock companies or men associated with them are regarded with suspicion even where not legally prohibited."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SING SING and Standard Oil are accused of stealing water. There are a lot of thieves in Sing Sing.—*New York American.*

MR. HEARST is said to be grooming one Thomas L. Hisgen, a Massachusetts axle-grease manufacturer, for the Presidential nominee of the Independence League. Useful man around the Hub, perhaps, but will he be any good anywhere else?—*Chicago Post.*

SENATOR ALLISON'S period of service in the Senate may have been longer than anybody else's, as the Washington *Herald* says, but Senator Platt's has certainly seemed longer.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

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"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe
Whose progeny here are presented by Pughe.
She petted and pampered and coddled the brats,
And guarded her brood from the bad Democrats."
—Pughe in *Puck.*

FASHION note. Purses come flatter this year.—*Florida Times-Union.*

W. J. BRYAN is going to be the next President, or somebody else will.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THIS is a sad but not unusual year. The last survivor of the charge of the light brigade has died again.—*Chicago Daily News.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, being a persistent man, is still planning to get some real work out of the present Congress.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE American heiresses who have their eyes fixed on royalty appear to neglect the extensive opportunity in Turkey. Besides, the Sultan needs the money.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

QUITE a number of new political parties have started up for the purpose of abolishing hard times, but the chances are that hard times will abolish the parties first.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SENATOR BOURNE was premature in awarding to Judge Norcross his $1,000 prize for the best essay on "Why Roosevelt Should Have a Second Elective Term." Had he but held up the award for another twenty-four hours the prize would have gone by acclamation to the gifted author of that unanswerable essay entitled "Special Message to the Senate and House of Representatives."—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON SWEDEN

A SCHEME of Russia to fortify the Aland Archipelago has caused considerable stirring of hearts in Sweden. Aland lies between Russia and the latter country, and by treaty provisions Aland can not be fortified by Russia without the consent of England. Sweden seems to be shaking in her shoes lest Russia's fortress on that part of the Baltic should threaten her own safety and result in her sharing the somewhat melancholy fate of Finland. Hence her appeal to England. The press of Stockholm utter the shrieks of a flock of poultry which see the hawk hovering in the air. But they point out to England that she too is involved in the common danger. Mr. E. A. Sith, writing in the *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm), plainly declares that "a powerful Russian fort, with a strong Russian garrison and fleet in the Aland Archipelago, will certainly prove to be the first nail in Sweden's and, later on, in England's coffin."

Sweden has a real dread that some day she will be made a Russian province. We read in the press that King Oscar felt the disconnection of the two nations mostly on account of the weakness brought upon Sweden by the severance of the tie. The Swedish dread of Russia is well illustrated by the article from the paper cited above, from which we quote the following sentences:

"It is of no use trying to convince ourselves that Russia, after having got her own way respecting Aland, will be contented with developing her fleet and its power merely in the Aland group of islands. The curiosity peculiar to seamen will soon give us the honor of visits from Russian squadrons in our archipelago, which probably would be examined by dark and in daylight and sounded with the lead. But such visits and investigations are not permitted even if they are sometimes tolerated. They can result in unfortunate inquiries, and the powerful side can then give evidence of possessing a very irritating temper, which can lead to unhappy conflicts.

"We do not doubt that a united Fatherland with concentrated strength would be able to keep out an eventual invader for many years, but if the antimilitary feelings gain a footing in the army and navy our power would probably be weakened to a considerable extent, and the day would not then be far distant when our antimilitarists would have a five years' training period in East Asia with Japan before them and the cat-o'-nine-tails behind.

"Then Russia, with her innumerable resources for collecting men, would gradually be successful in stifling us, and in obtaining a harbor on the North Sea—then comes England's turn.

"Don't come to us saying: it can never go so far because it must also depend upon what compensation Russia can offer Germany. It is not at all absolutely impossible that Russia in a more or less distant future can have appropriated at least a part of the Scandinavian peninsula."

England, says this writer, is remotely involved in this diplomatic and military advance of Russia, and England ought to wake up to the danger of her situation. She is likely to have another adversary on the German Ocean. To quote further:

"When this step has been taken Russia has secured just what she needs and desires: a first-class recruiting field for her fleet. When Sweden and Norway have become nothing else upon the map than Russian provinces the English fleet would no longer have to fight against a navy manned merely by Asiatics or Russians, but with quite another and extremely capable element.

"Has England weighed the importance of these possibilities? Every successful step the Russian Eagle makes in a westerly direction in favor of her position for attack and defense brings her nearer to the British Isles."

THE (RED) RUBBER KING.
A British view of Leopold, from the London *Daily Chronicle*.

ENGLAND'S "GRAB AT THE KONGO"

THE more humanitarian England becomes, the more the suspicions of Belgium are aroused, especially when England's benevolence takes the form of threatened interference in a colony that might be brought under British control. "The latest London farce has been well played" in Parliament by Lord Cromer, with the intention of preparing European public opinion "for an English grab at the Kongo," remarks one Brussels paper sarcastically. "Lord Cromer," we are told by the *Vingtième Siècle* (Brussels), "very craftily made known the plan of the conspirators." The ex-viceroy of Egypt proposes to "internationalize" the Kongo, it remarks, as he "internationalized" Egypt. This Liberal Belgian organ, just on the eve of the transfer of the Kongo by annexation to the Belgian nation, largely through the influence of Liberal politicians, proceeds in the following bitter strain:

"Everybody knows that Egypt does not belong to England. Egypt has been 'internationalized.' To all intents and purposes it is English. The English are the masters of Egypt, and the wealth of Egypt serves only to enrich the English. Legally, however, Egypt is 'international,' and it is this legal fiction that has opened the way for English occupation and exploitation. . . . It may appear marvelous that England should be able to lay hands on the Kongo under the pretense that the Kongo is the common property of all the Powers. But Lord Cromer understands perfectly how to do that sleight-of-hand trick. He is in the business. He served his apprenticeship and won his spurs in Egypt."

This writer goes on to show the secret of England's motive in Egypt, and declares that people have only to cast their eyes on the map of Africa to see that the Kongo lies directly in the way of the Cape-to-Cairo route, and will be an obstacle to the free enjoyment and monopoly of that route by England unless it becomes an English possession. This invective against England is taken up by another Liberal organ of the Low Countries, the Amsterdam *Matin*, which says of the evil report of atrocities in the Kongo: "Remember that the English Government calumniated the Boers before assassinating them." It is, we are told, England's policy to take the lion's share in dividing up Africa between herself, Germany, and France, and expelling Belgium. Thus we read:

"The Kongo State occupies the very center of the Cape-to-Cairo route. The hour of its death has therefore struck. England began by annihilating the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which she found across her path on emerging from the boundaries

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of her Cape Colony and Natal. Then, farther along, were Portuguese claims, which she swept aside. Now, still farther along, it is the Kongo State that blocks the way—that State which had the impudence to form itself in Central Africa at the very moment when England was restoring order in the Sudan, ostensibly for the weak Egyptian Government, but in reality for the purpose of

THE ETERNAL FIREBRAND.

A German view of the London *Times*, from *Ulk* (Berlin).

clearing the way for the railroad. . . . Hence this frenzied campaign against the Kongo Government, these attacks upon Leopold II., these accusations of atrocities against the Belgians. She seeks (in accordance with the method employed against the Transvaal) to discredit the administration of the Kongo to such an extent that the Powers signatory to the Berlin Act will feel themselves in honor bound to declare the political bankruptcy of Belgium and to undo all her work. It is only the simple-minded who imagine that England will leave us in peace after we shall have annexed the Kongo. Even if we do everything she demands, she will invent new grievances, she will seize upon anything and everything in order to show that the Belgians are unworthy of their mission."

The writer adds that France and Germany are to be won by bribery to wink at England's machiavellianism, and on this point declares:

"What England needs is the most central and the largest part of the Kongo. In return for that, she will be willing to allow Germany to round out her possessions in Eastern Africa and to permit France to extend her dominions on the west. England flatters herself that these two Powers will, for their own selfish interests, agree to share in the spoliation of the Kongo State. The scheme is machiavellian, and England is influential and persistent. If we annex the Kongo we shall have to put up a strong fight to maintain our colony. But that is no reason why we should hesitate. On the contrary, we should do our duty before the world, which is looking on, and before history, which will judge us."

The writer speaks further as if little Belgium, like many small men and small nations, were particularly "chesty" and will oppose England as Austria was opposed by the Swiss. In this connection he quotes the words of Pius IX. concerning his adversaries: "They wish me to commit suicide; I prefer to be assassinated." The article concludes with a sort of threat:

"It is, however, to England's interest not to accustom us to look to Germany for our help in time of trouble."

THE KAISER-TWEEDMOUTH FLARE-UP

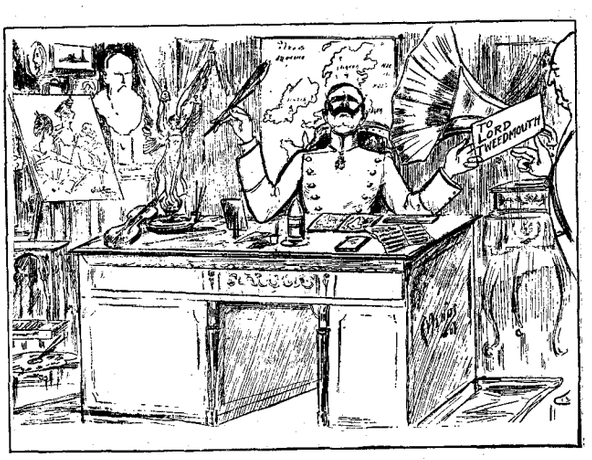
A MAN drops a smoldering cigaret-end among the dry leaves of the woodland, or the withered grass stubble in the spring, and in a few minutes the whole hillside is involved in crackling flame and smoke—generally perfectly harmless. There is not sufficient material to make a prairie-fire; there is a flash of flame and nothing more, yet enough to show the inflammability of certain things, and to show the care people ought to take in scattering sparks. It is just such a petty conflagration that enwrapt the European press upon the report that Kaiser William had written a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, on the subject of naval armaments. The incident, as related in the papers, seems to be as follows: Lord Esher, a popular man in King Edward's court, who is the manager, or mayor, of Windsor Castle, sent a letter to the papers in which he declared the resignation of Admiral Sir John Fisher would be very pleasing to William II. The Kaiser, who is an honorary admiral in the English navy, immediately dashed off a letter, marked "private," to Lord Tweedmouth, in which he protested, in a somewhat mocking vein, against Lord Esher's imputation. The London *Times* learned of this imperial communication which the First Lord had been showing round to his friends, and the military correspondent of this journal published a spicy letter headed "Under Which King?" which might imply a treasonable correspondence. In this letter the writer says:

"It has come to my knowledge that his Majesty the German Emperor has recently addrest a letter to Lord Tweedmouth on the subject of British and German naval policy, and it is affirmed that this letter amounts to an attempt to influence, in German interests, the minister responsible for our Naval Estimates."

The Times took the matter, or, as some papers think, affected to take the matter, very seriously and editorially remarked:

"The common sense of the country supports us in maintaining that there is no room for communications, however informal on questions of naval policy between a foreign potentate and the First Lord of the Admiralty. The fact that the correspondence was not communicated to the Cabinet only adds, in our opinion, to the gravity of the incident."

The London papers sneer at *The Times* as now belonging to "the new school of journalism to which the word private conveys



THE KAISER-TWEEDMOUTH MESS.

WILLIAM II.—"I have long been known as a diplomatist, soldier, sportsman, theologian, orator, painter, musician, and sculptor. I now intend to become famous as a great letter-writer."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

no meaning." Such is the comment of the London *Statist*, which, however, goes on to deride Lord Tweedmouth as well, thus:

"It is not for us to say whether parliamentary government in Germany has advanced to the stage at which the German sovereign is not entitled to write at will to a foreign Minister. The King of

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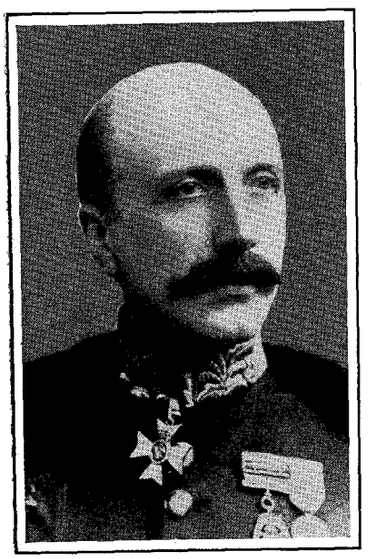
England, of couse, could not dream of doing it. . . . As to Lord Tweedmouth, he had two courses open to him. He might have kept it [the Kaiser's letter] entirely private, or he might have laid it before the Cabinet. He did neither. He adopted a middle, or we should rather say a muddled, course. He took the advice of Sir Edward Grey. He showed the letter to a number of people, and he sent a private answer."

The "madness of *The Times*" is treated caustically by the London *Daily News*, which scornfully declares "it is high time" that this once great organ be "put up at auction and sold to some rational bidder." Lord Tweedmouth is naturally the scapegoat of the incident, and *The Saturday Review* (London) remarks:



LORD ESHER,

Who began it all by trying to tell the papers what William II. would like, a very risky thing to do.

"The Kaiser has accustomed Europe to excursions and alarums, of which the latest is as little startling as any. Nor can we find it in our hearts to wax hysterical because, at a brief interval after his intimate and happy sojourn in our midst, he was drawn, by an uncalled-for reference to his name, to tackle the most immediately concerned of those whom we may presume him to have talked with when in England. Yet it is true enough that, even for him, the Emperor was indiscreet in taking Lord Esher's pomposity too seriously, and in choosing the First Lord of the Admiralty of all English ears into which to pour his tale of protest. Lord Tweedmouth, whom Lord Lansdowne let off in the Lords with knightly generosity, comes out of it worse than the Emperor."

In Germany *The Times* is bitterly reproached as "an anti-German mischief-maker," and in Prince von Buelow's official organ, the *Süddeutsche Reichscorrespondenz* (Carlsruhe), we read that the London paper has been guilty of "a dishonest maneuver." This journal clears Lord Tweedmouth and tries to put the saddle on the right horse in the following words:

"The question is not, as *The Times* distortedly implies, what would be said in Germany if King Edward had addrest a letter on state matters to a German statesman, but what would be said in England if a German paper had published a falsified account, or indeed any account whatever, of what was contained in a private letter written by the British monarch under like circumstances."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* remarks that such an exchange of letters "is contrary to the political instincts of the English, even tho they are a hundred times convinced that there is nothing behind it."

The action of *The Times* is justified, however, by the *Echo de Paris*, which speaks of "the specter of a giant German fleet" as "looming in the background" of European politics, and adds approvingly that "*The Times* spoke out boldly. It cleared the view. The English people now know their mission better." "An imperial blunder" lies at the root of the whole tempest in a teapot, declares *La Croix* (Paris), which goes on to say:

"The Emperor William is trying to intimidate England. In any case, in spite of the optimism of the German papers which announce that the incident has closed without impairing Anglo-German relations, we are persuaded that the Kaiser intended a bluff to England in addressing a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, and if he is wise he will not do so again."

The excitement roused by the affair has extended to St. Petersburg, and the *Russ* of that city remarks that "Germany, as always, has here been pursuing a back-door policy with the watchword 'God with Germany.'" According to the *Slovo* (St. Petersburg), this "infringement of diplomatic etiquette" is only paralleled by "the German Kaiser's telegram to President Krueger which almost led to a rupture in the diplomatic relations of the two countries." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MILITARY PROGRAM OF JAPAN

NOTHING is done on impulse in the Far East, especially in the Land of the Rising Sun, says a writer in the *Minerva* (Rome), and Japan is going to wait until 1915 before her full program of expansion is made known. It is absurd to think that at the present moment she has prepared herself for a war with America. Her interests are nearer home, we are told, and her successes in her struggle with China and Russia largely resulted from the fact that she was not then compelled to move from her military base. On this point the Italian weekly cited above remarks:

"If the intention of Japan at this moment were to make war with America she would have been preparing for the conflict for many years, and first of all she would have taken possession of the Philippines.

"But neither military nor economic considerations favor the idea that the Japanese have any warlike intentions against America. The military program of Japan will not have been completed until 1915. Japan in that year will have thirty-five battle-ships; at that period it is highly probable that America will have more than double the number [?]. It is scarcely within the power of Japan to vie with the United States, wealthy as that country is, in the increase of naval armaments. The Japanese cabinet, in a meeting held at Tokyo in December, 1907, decided upon such a diminution of the naval budget as would result in lessening the naval estimates of 1914 by 53,000,000 yen.

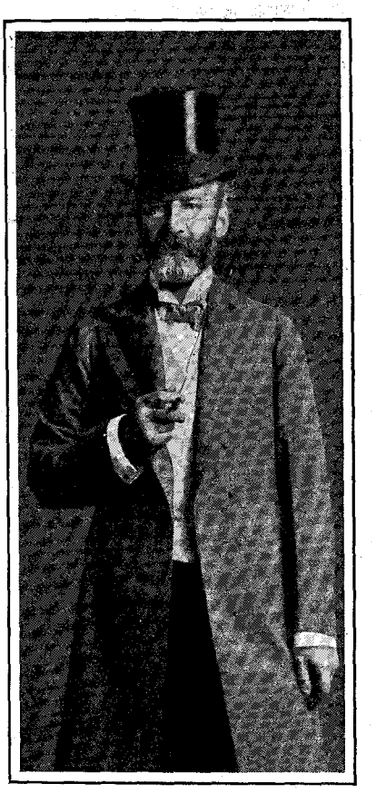


Photo by Lafayette, London.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH,

Who has learned to look upon the postman as a dangerous character.

"The significance of this fact needs no comment. On the other hand, the military program of Japan provides for the realization in 1915 of twenty-one active divisions of her army, to be reenforced by a territorial militia of the same strength, constituting a force of 604,000 men in infantry alone. The whole of her army would thus number about a million fighting men. It is apparent therefore that Japan is concentrating her energies rather on the increase of her land than of her naval forces, which certainly would not be the case if she contemplated a struggle with America."

The Japanese do not covet the Philippines, whose enervating climate they could not endure, we are assured, and there is little danger of a quarrel between America and Japan over yellow immigrants, this writer thinks, seeing that the United States has so long tolerated the presence of the blacks.

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Moreover, Japan is at present so much occupied with her eastern possessions that she has no time to think of the Far West. To quote further:

"The Japanese are at present quite preoccupied with the military fortification of Formosa. The exposed coasts of the island are being protected by strong bastions. A torpedo-station has been set up at Makung and Krupp cannon mounted at numerous points in the island. If the conquerors at Port Arthur and in the Sea of Japan had intended to attack the Philippines they would have begun by emigrating to those islands. They have done nothing of the kind. Altho the ethnologists connect the Japanese and the Philippine islanders as of common origin, the stout and robust inhabitants of Nippon have never succeeded in adapting themselves to the sickening climate of Manila. . . . The conquest of the Philippines has not proved a brilliant financial success even to the Americans, and they have paid pretty dearly for Dewey's victory. The Japanese have at present no need to demonstrate before the world their warlike valor, and while their skill as national economists has enabled them to do marvels, they would never commit the incalculable folly of disputing with America the possession of the Philippines. They are altogether preoccupied in pouring into Korea and Manchuria their teeming population."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DISFIGUREMENT OF PARIS

THE Germans have long been speaking sadly of the decadence of France as a military nation, as a nation of legislators, as a prolific nation, and as a religious nation. Our attention is now called to the fact that while Berlin and Potsdam, not to speak of other trans-Rhenish cities, are being beautified and Brussels is draining the wealth of African forests for her adornment, Paris is growing uglier every day. Strangers are struck with astonishment at the change, and Parisians are feeling sorry and ashamed, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which continues in the following strain:

"Where are the French architects of the Bourbon age, those of either empire, even those who flourished during the first ten years of the Third Republic? Such artists had a sense of harmony, of just proportion, of unity in style. They felt the necessity of subordinating private buildings to public monuments and making a proper ratio between the height of buildings and the width of streets. They never plastered on ornaments of discordant character in adjoining façades. It was this exquisite taste that gave to Paris its beauty and made of it a city unique the whole world wide."

The writer declares that this tradition of architectural elegance is now dead in Paris, and he points out the result of this decadence as follows:

"On all sides there rise colossal buildings, heavy and overweighted with all sorts of projecting details. Not far from the Louvre we see standing a metallic monstrosity which is a dishonor to the Seine. They are building new stories upon buildings close to the Tuileries, notwithstanding the care that has long been spent to protect the vista of the Rue Rivoli. Great pains were originally taken to restrict the buildings on the Place de l'Étoile so that they might all be in harmony with a prescribed plan. Now this fine square is overshadowed by certain gigantic structures which actually dwarf its proportions. The quarter of the great Opera-house has only been built up within the last thirty years, and it has already been spoiled by the raising round about it of many-storied mammoths in stone and brick."

Gaudy, flimsy, and destitute of reserve are the characteristic features of Parisian streets, says this writer, and the worst and most hopeless thing is that the authorities are utterly indifferent. Thus we read:

"In most cases the authorities could have intervened to stop this reign of ugliness. But the State has now handed all over to the city—palaces, streets, and galleries—and the city lets everything go its own way. In a short time the beauty of Paris will be a thing of the past, nothing more than a legend, a memory. She was originally planned and built in proportion and harmony. Her beauty is ending by being plunged in and overwhelmed by a chaos of styles, amid all the hideous disorders of sham splendor, disfigured by a profusion of meaningless sculptures, of nudities which are utterly inartistic, and by all sorts of superfluous decoration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HINDU'S WEAKEST POINT

WHILE the native agitators in India are rousing that ancient land to a sense of its greatness, they are also frankly telling their countrymen their faults, and urging them to eradicate or amend the weaknesses that make them a subject race—three hundred millions held in subjection by a few thousands. In *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad) Mr. V. L. Narasimham, one of those highly educated and acute natives of the Asiatic peninsula who have already made their mark as patriots and as publicists, accuses his fellow countrymen of an entire want of "social efficiency." This is the reason, he says, why Hindus "have been and still are a race subject to people who are our superiors neither physically, nor spiritually, nor even intellectually."

This social inefficiency is a want of social conscience, resulting in social irresponsibility. Of this he remarks:

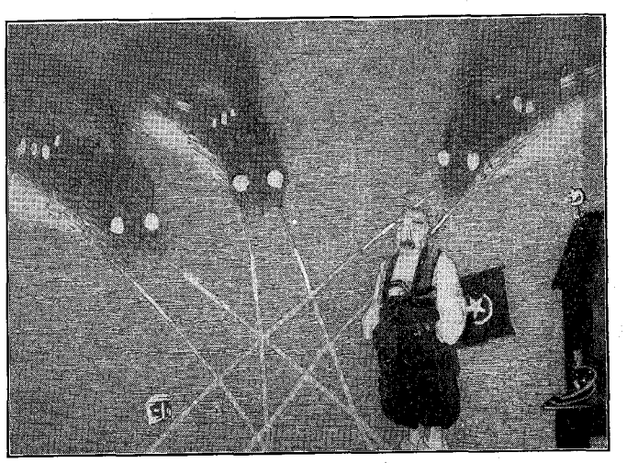
"The social efficiency of a social organism depends upon the sense of social responsibility among the members of such an organism. The greater and intenser the sense of responsibility among the individual members regarding the safety and welfare of the whole, the stronger is the efficiency of the society."

The Hindus are, according to their past history, heroic, religious, keen as lawyers and legislators, but social coherency is wanting. To quote further:

"Why is it that the higher we soar, the lower down we are pulled? We are individually wanting . . . in that sense of social responsibility which requires each and every member of the organism to place the interests of the community or nation over and above those of his own self. Among us greed, selfishness, and calculation reign supreme. Most of us never care for nor even bestow a thought upon society or nation."

He enlarges upon this point thus:

"Those who are sometimes disposed to think would fain do so, if their individual interests have no chance of clashing with those of the society. . . . Instances can be multiplied wherein the most ardent advocates of reform have most shamefully turned apostate when confronted in the practical field. . . . Most of us are utterly devoid of any sense of social responsibility. No amount of political agitation engineered by a few enthusiasts will avail us unless these are accompanied by vigorous individual efforts in the cause of the betterment of society. It is idle to expect that the intervention and aid of the State would bring about the desired end."



THE BALKAN RAILROAD PROJECTS—AUSTRIA, ITALY, AND RUSSIA.

TURKISH SULTAN—"I don't care; but I shall rather enjoy seeing the collision." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

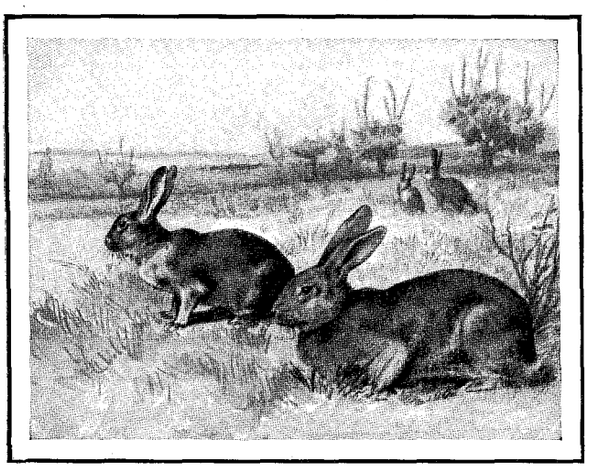
THE AUSTRALIAN RABBIT-PEST AGAIN

OWING to the fact that the drought that has prevailed in Australia for many years has now come to an end, the rabbits are looking up, and the question of their extermination has again come to the front in that country. To *La Nature* (Paris, February 1) Paul Privat Deschanel contributes a brief historical review of the whole Australian rabbit question—a remarkable chronicle, whether we consider it from the standpoint of biology, of agriculture, of bacteriology, or of petty politics. Mr. Deschanel calls his readers' attention, in a foot-note, to the necessity of keeping in mind the distinction between the European rabbit, whose introduction into Australia has caused so much trouble, and the native rabbit, or bandicoot, which is not a true rabbit and is absolutely inoffensive. He goes on:

"Australia was sparsely peopled until, in 1851, the discovery of gold brought a considerable influx of immigrants; between 1850 and 1855 the population rose from 265,000 to 642,000. With wealth, the taste for the luxuries of life came in. For an Anglo-Saxon there is no satisfaction in life without the pleasure of the chase, and up to this time there was nothing to hunt but the kangaroo and the black swan; some European game was needed. This is the reason why sportsmen conceived the plan of importing rabbits and sparrows, which were chosen because of their rapid multiplication. Several acclimation societies were founded, and in 1862 Mr. Austin introduced a couple of rabbits. They are now numbered by billions.

"At that time no one foresaw the danger, except perhaps Count de Castelnau, the French Consul at Melbourne, who made a communication to the Royal Society on the subject in 1862; and he spoke only of the sparrows.

"Until 1876 all went well; the rabbits were confined to the wild districts. But the progress of breeding and the westward movement of the creatures then brought together the sheep and the rabbit—the productive and the destructive animal. The rabbit has lost its size in Australia, but its appetite has increased. Besides, it has become adapted to the local conditions; it has learned to swim rivers and does not hesitate to climb trees to feed on bark or leaves. In some regions it has almost become a tree-dweller. It may easily be seen what ruin it causes. Five rabbits eat as much grass as a sheep. Where they have become established, the pas-



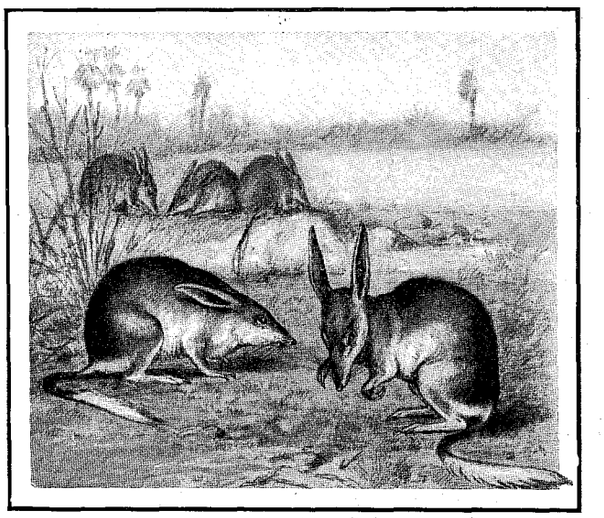
EUROPEAN RABBIT IN AUSTRALIA.

The introduction of any effective exterminator of this pest is opposed by the professional rabbit-exterminators, on the plea that it would destroy their business.

tures are stript, and the trees, deprived of their bark for a yard above the ground, soon die. The herds perish of starvation.

"It is estimated that between 1876 and 1885 Australia lost $1,000,000,000 from the depredations of the rabbits.

"By 1878 the fight against the rabbits had begun. A law proclaimed them noxious animals and a reward as high as 1.25 francs [25 cents] a head was offered for their destruction. In ten years, 1878–88, the Australian governments spent in this way the huge sum of 29,440,075 francs [$5,888,015]. This plan proving insufficient, others were added—fixt traps, moving traps, phosphorus poisons, trained dogs, the burning of forests and prairies. A new industry arose—that of 'rabbiters,' nomadic persons traversing the country and offering their services for the systematic destruction of the animals. There was great slaughter; at certain stations as



THE HARMLESS NATIVE AUSTRALIAN "RABBIT" (BANDICOOT).

many as 1,250,000 were killed. The situation, however, was not sensibly modified. Only wealthy establishments could bear the expense, and the small stations continued to succumb, one after another, in the unequal conflict."

In 1883 the colony of New South Wales established a special government bureau for rabbit-destruction and divided itself into rabbit-districts, each under an inspector. The sum of $2,200,000 was spent in three years to protect two hundred and five properties. In Queensland the same work was undertaken by "rabbit-boards" or syndicates of proprietors. In 1886 a prize of $125,000 was offered to any one in the world who should devise an effective method of extermination. The problem was at once attacked by Pasteur, who found that chicken-cholera could be communicated to the animals and that it was quickly fatal. A commission was sent to Australia, but its members were allowed only to establish a laboratory on an island in Sydney Harbor. A practical demonstration was forbidden, on the pretext that it would be fatal not only to the rabbits but also to domestic fowls. It is charged by Mr. Deschanel, however, that politics had much to do with this action, certain persons desiring the reëstablishment of the system of rewards and others wishing to engage in land-speculation on the basis of the lowering of values caused by the rabbits. In 1889 an Intercolonial Commission reported unfavorably on the Pasteur method. Of recent years, Mr. Deschanel tells us, we have not heard so much as formerly about the Australian rabbit-pest. This, he says, is due to the dry seasons of the years 1891–1903, especially since 1897, which have killed the rabbits off by millions. The Australians have taken advantage of these years to surround their farms with rabbit-proof fences of which thousands of miles have now been built in New South Wales alone. Since 1904 the seasons have become rainy again, and the rabbit question bids fair to resume its old importance. Says the writer:

"The Government of New South Wales has again turned to the Pasteur Institute, and in 1906 Dr. Danisz went to Sydney and established a laboratory on Broughton Island, near Newcastle. He has carried on there very interesting experiments, whose practical consequences can not yet be foretold. Unfortunately he is opposed by the Labor party, which regards his work as detrimental

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to that of the 'rabbiters,' several thousand in number, who live on the stations.

"Whatever may be the Australians' hopes for the future, the rabbit-pest is still at the present time the principal obstacle to the extension of agriculture in the interior districts of the country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A YANKEE TRICK IN FRANCE

CLEVER double-dealing, especially in mechanical devices, is supposed by some to be a specialty of Americans, but apparently the French are "creeping up," as Whistler said. Here is a man from Lyons whose "wireless" system of power development has turned out not to be wireless at all. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, February 1) in an editorial note:

"For several months past there has been discussion—rather too much of it—of the discovery of an engineer of Lyons who is said to have succeeded not only in transmitting electrical energy without wires, but in collecting the surrounding electricity on the route of his waves, in such fashion as to obtain powerful effects at the receiving-station, tho employing at the outset a small current. It should be noted that there is nothing in common between this scheme and the telemechanical devices of Branly, who, less ambitious, is content with obtaining, at a distance and at will, by means of Hertzian waves, the control of devices that are powerful in themselves.

"Public credulity is so immeasurable that persons of eminence have received this new extravaganza with joy and have contributed considerable sums toward its development. Some of these, however, finally demanded convincing proofs, and experiments were carried out near Marseilles, which at first were highly successful. But when a skeptical engineer looked into them somewhat closely, he discovered, to the general disappointment, that the whole thing was a trick. The machine that was supposed to receive the energy from a distant station completely isolated from it, did in fact receive it, but by means of metallic conductors hidden in the legs of the table on which the apparatus rested. . . . The superb invention was nothing but a prestidigitator's trick.

"Several years ago, in the United States, an inventor announced a motor whose whole energy came from the vibration of a plate, determined at first by a sound-wave, and then taken up by the machine itself [apparently referring to the celebrated Keely motor]. The trials aroused enthusiasm; money poured in—and it was finally discovered that the device was simply connected with a motor in the basement. The recent experiments are of the same order, and this revelation must be our answer to several correspondents who have been reproaching us with neglect of the ingenious invention of the man from Lyons.

"Ingenious indeed! Much better, in fact, than perpetual motion!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HEATING ELECTRIC CARS

THIS is a problem in which some very serious mistakes have been made, we are told by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, March 12). Electric heaters were once used universally on trolley-cars, and they are still widely popular. The writer thinks that they are too expensive, altho in mild climates, and where the cost of current is not too great, it may be possible to afford them. He goes on:

"The trouble is, however, that these heaters have been installed without understanding the fact that they place a heavy load on the power-house. . . . In order to find the real cost of electric-car heating, one should compute the current necessary for heating on the coldest winter's day and then find the cost of the power-station capacity required to furnish that current.

"The result of the extensive introduction of electric-car heaters has been on the one hand an epidemic of overloaded power-stations, and on the other an epidemic of complaints from the traveling public of cold cars."

An inquiry by the New York Public Service Commission has brought out the fact that of the electric heaters installed only one-third are now allowed to be used, since, if they were all turned on, it would make such a demand for current that the power-station would be put out of business. To quote further:

"It is noticeable that, in the purchase of new rolling stock at the present day, independent heaters that were supposed to have been permanently abolished when electric heating was introduced are coming back into favor.

"An interesting car-heating problem has recently been worked out in connection with the through trains entering the Grand Central Station, which are heated by steam from the locomotive. The problem was what to do for heat in these cars when the steam-locomotive was cut off and the electric locomotive attached. This change on the New York Central is eventually to be made at South Croton, 34 miles from the terminus, and it would not do in severe winter weather to allow the cars to be without heat all that time. To meet this situation a small vertical tubular boiler has been installed on the electric locomotive, and steam from this boiler is used to heat the cars when the electric locomotive is hauling the train. The boiler is heated by a Kirkwood oil-burner and is attended to by the second man on the locomotive.

"It is said that experiments have been made on the design of a boiler which would utilize electric heat to raise steam; but it will only be necessary to make careful measurements of the steam used for heating on this run and find the cost of a power-station necessary to produce current enough to develop an equal amount of heat when passed through a resistance-coil, to show that an electric boiler would be a most expensive luxury."

MAGNETIC COMPOUNDS OF NON-MAGNETIC METALS

THE once prevailing theory that magnetism is due to some special property of the atoms of magnetic substances received a blow in the discovery made about five years ago that an alloy of two non-magnetic metals might be strongly magnetic. Magnetism would thus appear to be due to some kind of grouping of the molecules. The discovery of the Heusler alloys (named from their originator), which are composed of manganese and copper, raised the hope that useful results might appear, but up to the present time no application of their magnetic properties has been made, and we are still dependent upon iron. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York):

"The reason for this is that the new alloy is relatively poor magnetically when compared with iron, and, moreover, the metals entering into its composition are themselves more expensive than iron or steel. There seems to be little possibility of any developments in this direction, tho the discovery suggested that it might be possible to produce an iron alloy of decidedly better quality than the steels used to-day. It will be remembered that this same suggestion followed from a discovery made several years before the magnetic quality of the Heusler alloys was noticed. This was that the addition of certain materials to iron tends to increase the resistivity and at the same time improve the permeability. It was suggested that it might not be impossible to cast armature and transformer cores without increasing the internal losses, and we might thus avoid the expensive and laborious methods to-day necessary in constructing these parts of our machines. However, all that has come of these discoveries is the production of a number of brands of special steel for electrical work, without any change in the method of construction."

Interest in the Heusler alloys owing to this lack of practical application has been mainly scientific, and investigations have not been numerous. The latest of these was made by A. D. Ross to determine the effects of heat and cold upon the alloys. Heating the alloys slowly and allowing them to cool was found to produce the same effect as age in magnetic iron, while cooling increased the susceptibility to magnetism; in fact, immersion in liquid air gave a temporary increase of nearly thirty per cent. When the specimen was allowed to stand it slowly returned to the original condition. These and similar discoveries increase the probability that magnetism is due to molecular grouping, which is affected by all physical changes in the metal.

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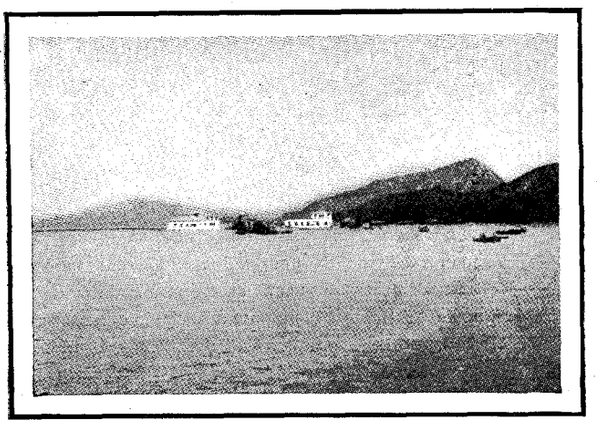
AN ISLAND OF SALT

THE remarkable salt deposits of Carmen Island, in the Gulf of California, 100 miles south of Guaymas, are described by Edward H. Cook, of Tucson, Ariz., in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, March 14). The island is volcanic and of irregular outline, about 17 miles long and 5½ miles wide. Hills



GENERAL VIEW OF SALINAS BAY,
Showing the shingle beach and salt ponds.

rise prominently from the sea and form a range of peaks of 500 to 1,600 feet extending the length of the island. Fresh water is found at only two points, and the scanty vegetation consists of native grasses and thorny scrub plants. We read:

"At the head of Salinas Bay a curving strip of shingle beach, ¼ mile wide, divides the bay from the salt ponds which lie in a valley between high hills, comprising a tract of flat land one mile wide by two miles in length. At one time this was a part of the bay, but some volcanic action elevated a ridge, represented now by the strip of beach, as a barrier to the passage of the gulf waters inland. This valley bottom is composed of muds, washed by the freshets from the hills, intermixt in horizontal layers with marine sands of unknown depth, heavily impregnated with salt. Drill-holes 40 feet deep have not reached bed-rock.

"These salt lands lie slightly below the high-water level of the bay, and it is hard to understand how sea-water can enter, passing through the mile of horizontal thickness of beach and sloping bay bottom. However, the production of salt is occasioned by springs fed from the bay, the water percolating through these beds and rising to the surface as ponds a few inches deep. Rainfall naturally increases the extent of the ponds, and the size and position of the wet portions of the flat shift from season to season, but seepage-water can be developed within a few feet of the surface at almost any point.

"The percolating brine brings the salt to the surface, which at once begins to crystallize upon exposure to the sun and air. Nature is aided in more rapid crystallization by heaping small rows of new salt piles in the ponds. These serve as nuclei for aggregations which develop into large quantities within a few days. The product is loaded into carts and moved to storage stacks on the beach. The salt is wet, and even after drying in the sun contains much moisture, but is exceptionally clean and of high purity in sodium chlorid.

"These saline deposits have been worked from the time of the entry of the Spaniards into Baja California. For years the Mexican Government maintained a penal colony on the island and operated the deposits with convict labor, but during the French intervention the island was sold to private persons.

"During the construction period of the Sonora Railway, officials of that road and the Santa Fé Railway system acquired the salt franchise under lease and spent a considerable sum of money in machinery and improvements, but their operations were abandoned during the early financial reverses of the railway companies and the property reverted to the owners. The plant installation has been neglected and a long wharf has been partially washed away, so that the present equipment is in bad condition. Transfers of cargo to and from ships are made by means of small lighters towed by canoes.

"The production is now about 1,200 tons monthly, but not over 200 acres of the total ground area are being worked, and the production is apparently only limited by the quantity of labor employed and transportation available. The cost of digging, stacking, and handling to the vessel's side is about $1 (Mex.) per metric ton. Labor is scarce altho cheap. The *peones* mainly come from neighboring coast fishing-villages and are constantly changing, for the summer climate is exceedingly trying and the living conditions are bad.

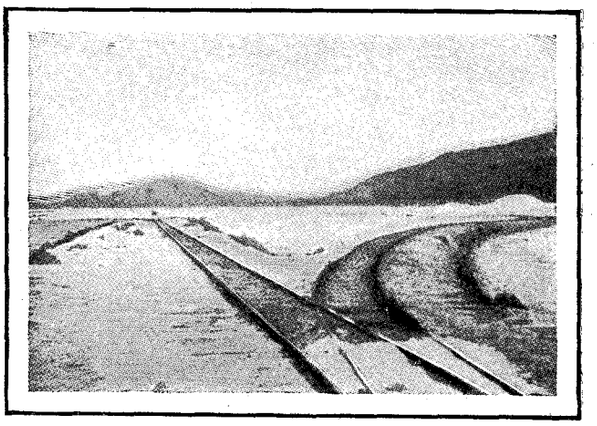
"The salt is marketed along the west-coast ports and shipped to the interior by rail from Guaymas. Very little is sent out ground for table use, for the Mexican demand is for crude salt which is shipped in bulk on sailing-vessels or sacked for rail freight."

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

WHAT is the condition of the interior of our globe? How hot is it; what substances compose it; is it liquid or solid, or in some state not known on the surface? As data for answering these questions accumulate they appear in many cases to be contradictory, and physiographers do not attempt an answer with nearly as much confidence as was shown by the average schoolboy a half-century ago. In *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, March) J. J. Stewart sums up recent opinion on this question of the earth's structure. He writes:

"At a period not very remote the constitution of our earth used to be described as that of a solid crust of rocky materials, covering an interior of liquid stuff at a very high temperature. The pouring out of molten rock by volcanoes in active eruption was regarded as an almost certain proof of the truth of this hypothesis as to the condition of the greater part of the interior of man's habitation; and the comparatively rapid increase of temperature on going downward toward the center of the earth which was observed in deep mines made this account of the earth's structure a very plausible one. Recent researches and observations approaching the question from different quarters have led to very much changed views on the condition of our planet at a comparatively small depth below the surface.

"In the year 1867 Sir William Thomson (the late Lord Kelvin) and Professor Tait stated their conclusion that the effective rigidity of the earth must be greater than that of glass, and some years later Prof. G. Darwin, reviewing the reasoning based on tidal action, concluded that the effective rigidity was at least as great



SALT PONDS, SALINAS BAY.

as steel. Other inquirers, from discussions based on astronomical data and quite independent of the preceding, judged that the rigidity resembled that of steel, and that the structure of the earth was probably that of a solid core of the same kind throughout covered by a layer of less density.

"If the whole of the earth were in a liquid state no tides would be observed, for the full extent of the surface exposed to attraction would rise and fall together. If, again, the earth's mass were

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viscous and able to yield to a certain extent to forces tending to change its form, the tides would exist, but would be much less pronounced than if the earth's interior were rigid. Moreover, as a viscous body requires time to change its form, waves of short period would be manifest distinctly, being but little interfered with, while those of long period would be almost imperceptible, as the viscous earth as well as the watery envelop would slowly move under the action of the external forces. . . . After a thorough discussion of tidal operations made at different places and spread over a period of thirty-three years, Lord Kelvin and Sir George Darwin found that the waves of long period manifested themselves with almost their full theoretical value. Hence Lord Kelvin concluded that the earth 'must be more rigid than steel, but, perhaps, not quite so rigid as glass.'"

Observations made by R. D. Oldham on the propagation of earthquake waves since 1900 show that these are transmitted in part around the earth's exterior, through the crust, and in part directly through the interior, in the latter case moving with far greater speed. From a discussion of the times taken by these waves Mr. Oldham infers that the nucleus of the earth may have a density more nearly uniform than is generally assumed. The fact that low velocities occur along chords of less than 10° points to the conclusion that this crust is not more than forty miles thick. To quote again:

"Similar conclusions have been reached by Professor Milne from more recent investigations. He considers that the difference in the rate of propagation of earthquake waves through the earth's interior and through the outer crust shows that the material composing the earth is, below a depth of about 30 miles, fairly homogeneous, and of a high rigidity, and that an abrupt change takes place in the nature of the substance at about the depth stated.

"This estimate, that the depth of the outer crust is somewhere about 30 or 40 miles, is supported in a remarkable manner by the results of investigations which start from a completely independent standpoint. Two years ago Lieut.-Col. S. G. Burrard published an account of his observations on the intensity of the force of gravity in India, and came to the conclusion, as the result of his geodetical surveys, that the variations of the density of the earth's crust which are noticed are not deep-seated. . . . . .

"The question has been approached from an entirely different point of view by the investigators of radioactive phenomena. . . . The properties of radium have been found to have a bearing on the problem of the structure of the earth which till lately was quite unsuspected. Radium has the remarkable property of maintaining itself and its surroundings at a temperature above that of neighboring matter. . . . The Hon. R. J. Strutt has examined numerous specimens of rock from various parts of the earth's crust, and has measured the amount of radium they contain. He finds that the quantity of this element present is much more than would be required to maintain the earth's internal heat, if the earth were composed of rock throughout. He concludes from this that the internal core of the earth does not contain radium, and that it is probable that the nature of the interior is quite different in other respects also from that of the external portion forming the outer crust. The depth of the external layer is estimated as about 45 miles, and the temperature at the internal boundary of this layer is calculated from known data, and from the conductivity of the surface rocks, to be about 1,500° C. . . . . .

"It is very striking that observers starting with unconnected data, and proceeding along quite different avenues of thought, should converge upon the same result, and reach the identical conclusion that the earth consists of an outer envelop of a thickness somewhere about 40 miles, and made up probably of substances resembling the surface rocks known to us, this outer layer covering an inner and much denser nucleus composed in all probability of heavy metals. Many have suspected for a long time that the earth is an iron planet, and Sir Oliver Lodge points out that a core of metallic iron, of density 7, covered with a crust of rock 500 miles thick, of density 2.5 (the ordinary density of surface rock), together make up the known average density of the earth, which is 5.6. It seems quite possible that the composition of our earth may be very like that of the meteorites, which sometimes reach its surface from external space. A large proportion of these consist of iron.

"This new view of the condition of the earth's interior is not in accordance with the calculations of geologists, who assume 'a globe still intensely hot within, radiating heat into space and consequently contracting in bulk.' Changes of level are constantly going on, some areas are raised and others deprest, and these appear to require for their explanation an interior at a very high temperature, in the process of cooling down from a still hotter condition in earlier ages. . . . . .

"The whole problem is not yet solved, but it is one of great interest, and the coincidence of so many different lines of investigation all tending to establish the same theory of the internal constitution of the earth, as referred to above, is one of the most noteworthy features of recent scientific research."

WHY SHORT CIRCUITS OCCUR

THE strength of an electric current depends on the resistance it encounters in the wire through which it flows; if this resistance is suddenly lowered there is an equally sudden increase of current. The shorter the path, the less the resistance; consequently, if the current has an opportunity to make a short cut in any way, cutting out part of its accustomed path and creating what we call a "short circuit," there may be a jump in current-strength that will do damage in the circuit, burning out lamps and creating disturbance of other kinds. Circuits are now generally protected by fuses which melt and cut off the current entirely before damage has been done, but these devices do not always work, and even when they do, there is still a good deal of annoyance. It is accordingly desirable to avoid short circuits, and we should therefore welcome an interesting study of the subject by a Hungarian engineer, whose results are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 8) by Mr. Francis Marre. Says this writer:

"The general public . . . knows little of the causes that commonly bring about these accidents. Mr. De Fodor, engineer of the General Company of Electricity at Budapest, has undertaken to investigate them; he has inquired with the greatest care into the reason for one thousand short circuits reported by the company's subscribers, and he presents the results in a recent paper which has some interesting features.

"The greater part of the short circuits (37 per cent. of the total) took place in the mountings of the lamps; some of these (12 per cent. of the total) were due to the fact that the porcelain ring separating the outer metallic covering from the inner part of the mounting is subject to accidental deterioration that destroys the insulation. Others (13 per cent. of the total) result from defective adjustment or bad composition of the contact-screws, owing to which the conducting wires fastened in the mounting become detached and touch each other or the contrary pole of the socket. In certain rarer cases (5 per cent. of the total) the mounting itself was badly constructed; its various parts were imperfectly insulated, etc. . . . In others (2 per cent.) excess of zeal in those who care for the lights was to blame. Wherever there are metallic surfaces, certain persons desire them to be perfectly clean. To this end those charged with the duty of cleaning raise the envelop that covers the mounting and, after polishing it brightly, carefully put it back in such a way that it touches the contact surfaces of the electric part and short-circuits the lamp.

"Sometimes also, after the lamp has been unscrewed, the empty socket is used as a sort of convenient receptacle for divers objects. . . . Finally the keys of some new lamps may be turned at will in either direction, whereas the old ones could turn only from right to left. Now some persons, feeling a resistance that they can not understand, try to force the mechanism, and break the spiral spring on the axis of the circuit-breaker. The pieces, falling into the socket at the point where the conducting wires enter it, may make a connection between these wires. Such accidents are relatively frequent (4 per cent. of the total). It should be added that the sockets of recent models are scarcely more exempt from deterioration, and that their mechanism is sometimes apt to get out of order, either because the reversible key lacks in elasticity, or because the sliding contacts break and fall on the live wires of the socket.

"Some short circuits are also due (18 per cent.) to the breaking of the conductors. Those occurring when old lighting devices are adapted to electricity are not less characteristic; a large proportion is furnished by gas or petroleum lamps hung from the ceiling

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by a system of counterweights enabling them to be adjusted in height at will. To preserve this feature the electrician strings the flexible conductor through the movable parts, and at each movement of ascent or descent its insulating coating is subject to friction, until finally it is destroyed at some point, leaving the wire unprotected and exposing it to accidental contacts; that is to say, to short circuits.

"In standard lamps, which are much in favor in domestic lighting, it also happens (8 per cent.) that the flexible conductor from the lamp to the outlet is carelessly adjusted; the cord is introduced into the standard without proper protection and its insulation is destroyed by friction.

"Double flexible conductors strung along walls have their opposite poles very near together; when the installation is properly made no harm results, but if an inexperienced electrician includes in this network conductors that run through moist places, such as cellars, lavatories, or bathrooms, some day or other the insulation will rot through. The same is true of double conductors running through floors that are often washed, or in moldings or architectural ornaments; sometimes also the heat, in the vicinity of chimneys or of a naked gas-flame, melts or destroys the insulation. The use of such double conductors is responsible for 7 per cent. of all the short circuits mentioned.

"Sometimes also (6 per cent.) the owner of a house wires it for electricity and limits his plans to the arrangement of the circuits, leaving the fixtures to be added later when convenient. In such a case the ends of the wires protrude from the points chosen as outlets. But it may happen that the occupant does not utilize all these outlets or desires to install his lights elsewhere; he does not take care of the free ends of the wires, which at the earliest opportunity touch one another. . . . . .

"Often also the wiring is done without proper knowledge of the kind of lamps to be used. . . . Again, children or servants introduce bits of metal into the sockets. . . . . .

"A proverb says that a man warned is worth two. The owners of electric-lighting systems, warned by M. De Fodor against the divers causes of short circuits, may now avoid and suppress them." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. P. N. DENNISON,

Who tells how to thaw dynamite without figuring in the casualty list.

THE STIMULATION OF FATIGUE—That one may be stimulated by fatigue seems a contradiction of terms. It is now generally held, however, that fatigue is due to poisoning by waste products of muscular activity, and recent experiment goes to show that these products at first stimulate rather than retard action. This is what we call "warming up" to our work, which is partly due to improvement in the circulation, but chiefly to a positive stimulating effect. Says *The American Journal of Public Hygiene* (Boston, February):

"The conception that fatigue products at first favor activity and only later retard it may be of great value in clearing up various hygienic problems. Take for example the explanation of sleep. The lapse into unconsciousness after the customary hours of waking may be primarily due to cerebral anemia produced by the failure of the vasomotor center to maintain full activity, as Dr. Howell supposes. But back of this direct cause lies the general question of fatigue products and their action upon the system. Upon the old assumption that such substances must always be depressing it was difficult to see why the efficiency of the body did not steadily decline from a maximum early in the day to evening levels little above that of sleep. That the general command of mental faculties and muscular resources is often at its best in the evening was not easily explained. The facts of the case are readily covered by Dr. Lee's observation. It is perfectly conceivable that nerve-centers, as well as muscle-fibers, may be rendered irritable by the same chemical agents which will later narcotize them."

HOW TO THAW DYNAMITE

ALTHO knowledge of the kind indicated in this title will do little good to the average man, lack of it, or indifference to its value, costs many lives yearly. Chilled or frozen nitroglycerin loses much of its explosive force and it becomes necessary to warm it. In doing this improperly the explosive may be set off, with disastrous consequences. In a recent paper by P. N. Dennison, of the Du Pont Powder Company, abstracted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, March 11), it is stated that in a single year sixty-six accidents have been reported from this cause in the United States—nearly as many as Great Britain has had in thirty-four years. Mr. Dennison gives the following list, taken from a British Government report, of accidents between 1872 and 1906. Every method mentioned is contrary to law in England:

"(1) Heating over fire, 38; (2) reheating water in which dynamite had been previously placed to thaw, 11; (3) placing the explosives in water, then heating that over a fire, 10; (4) placing the dynamite cartridges in ovens, 8; (5) thawing cartridges in the hands over a lighted lamp or candle, 7; (6) placing dynamite in hot ashes, 7; (7) warming on a shovel over a fire, 5; (8) placing cartridges on top of heated stone, 5; (9) on a hot iron, 4; (10) on a steam-pipe, 2; (11) rubbing cartridges together to warm them by friction, 1."

This will do as a somewhat comprehensive catalog of "don'ts." How then should dynamite be thawed out? We are told:

"For thawing large quantities of dynamite, a thaw-house heated by hot-water pipes, the radiators being at the back or sides of the building and protected by a wooded partition, is by far the safest method. If it is arranged that the cartridges may be laid out on grooved shelves, each stick by itself, so much the better, for each will then obtain a uniform and regular heat and insure best results. . . . . .

"[The house should be so] constructed that a man could not get in on the explosive side at all, the door to open directly on the dynamite shelves. A door in the rear would enable a man to make necessary repairs on the radiators. This for the reason that many accidents have occurred due to the blaster stopping in a nice warm thawing-house to insert his caps or make up primers. . . . . .

"A stove in the middle of the room may bring trouble. One case in Pennsylvania and one in Kansas are recorded where thawing-houses heated by this method exploded. Both went up in the night when no one was near."

For small quantities Mr. Dennison recommends the use of two buckets of different sizes, the smaller to be placed within the larger and covered with rags or anything that will hold the heat. This is perfectly safe, the dynamite is in the best of shape, and much of its explosive force is saved. It can be carried to the shot and loaded direct, thereby minimizing the chances of being chilled. He adds:

"There are thawing-kettles on the market, built on much the same plan, which can be purchased from any explosive manufacturer. For somewhat larger quantities, use a barrel for the hot water and a milk-can for the dynamite.

"Manure makes a good thawer where the quarry is so situated that a supply can be kept up. . . . The contractors on the New-York subway work used this method generally, burying a box sufficient to hold three or four cases of dynamite in manure, then dug it out when needed. Opinion there seemed to give manure a life of two or three weeks only."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

WAS JESUS A SOCIALIST?

AMONG Socialists Jesus has frequently been claimed as one of themselves. "One would like to say that he was," observes a writer in *The Interior* (Chicago), for he was "social in the largest sense because he sacrificed himself for the welfare of other men." But since "socialist" in the modern world has come to mean (the writer interprets) "the adherent of an economic cult that would reorganize society on the public ownership of property," he does not allow the ranking of Jesus among them. Against what he calls the "rash assertions of agitators" he places this "proposition" as capable of being established from the gospels:

"*Neither socialism nor any other economic doctrine ever entered into the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.*

"He simply paid no attention to the economic phases of life. He treated industrial questions exactly as he treated political questions; he let them alone.

"There were doubtless two reasons for this. Jesus didn't come into the world to meddle with the clock of human progress. Some day the world would learn that democracy is better government than despotism, free labor a better industrial system than slavery, and would get hold of the facts all the stronger for having had to dig them out. Jesus had no time to stop to teach the world what it would eventually come at on its own account.

"The second and positive reason why he did not concern himself with social questions was because it was part of his mission to throw temporal considerations into the background.

"*His principal teaching business was to spread a doctrine of life that made a man's economic condition a secondary matter.*

"Here Jesus differs from socialism the whole length of the diameter. The thoroughgoing socialist thinks poverty the worst thing that can happen to a man. His great plea is to abolish poverty. Jesus didn't think being poor mattered much—not at all if the man was the right sort. He was poor himself, and didn't care in the least.

"The overmastering principle that decides how Jesus looks at any or all human circumstances on this earth is this:

"*If a man does the will of the Father in heaven, nothing in his earthly circumstances can be wrong.*

"This confidence is half a faith that the Father will compel circumstances to turn out favorably; half a faith that a man who lives for the Father can be happy in any circumstances."

The nearest Jesus ever came to an economic question, the writer points out, was "when he saw that some certain man's economic condition was hindering his development in unselfish God-loving and man-loving character." He goes on:

"Modern social philosophers say it is the poor who don't have a fair chance at fine character, but Jesus thought different—he considered the rich the most handicapped.

"When with his marvelous inlook into the heart the Master understood that the rich young ruler thought so much about his wealth that he couldn't think much about his neighbors, the prescription for cure was instantaneous and unsparing: 'Sell that which thou hast and give to the poor.' Jesus didn't speak so out of hate for the property but out of yearning for the man. If he could in this way give the youth a big heart full of spontaneous impulse to help people, he knew it would be worth the price.

"But where he didn't find worldly possessions hindering the growth of a man's nobler character, he simply ignored them. Giving half delivered Zaccheus from the bondage of avarice, and Jesus asked no more. He was equally at home with the poor and with the rich. He loved both for common qualities which are counted in no coin of earth.

"*Jesus taught neighbor-love absolutely, not as an incident but as an essential of religion, but he never so much as hinted at a social program for demonstrating that aspect of religion.*

"Jesus was no program-builder. This is one of the very hardest things for the modern age to comprehend in the Master. The latter day must have an organization at work or it thinks it has nothing. But Jesus had an unbounded faith in the power of a spirit at work in and through the lives of individual men. He did not organize even his church; he simply put the motive of it in a few lives, and trusted that motive to make an organism.

"Likewise, when he said, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' he did not deposit the dynamic of that love in some artificial social body, either then existent or afterward to be created, but he imparted it by contact to the affections and wills of his friends, and left them to extend it in the same manner.

"Their first expression of it—the communism of the Jerusalem church—was economically faulty; it wouldn't work. Taught by their experience, the early church leaders did not attempt the same system elsewhere. But the spirit which their initial communism crudely manifested did not disappear with that experiment. In that generation and in all generations after, adjusting itself more and more to the laws of society as they are continually better known, the manward love of Jesus Christ has found, and is yet to find, an ever larger and more adequate demonstration."

THE "SCALPING" OF ANDOVER

ANDOVER at Cambridge, says an alumnus of that institution, "will bear the same relation to the old seminary that a scalp at the belt of an Indian bears to the man from whose head it was taken." This alumnus, the Rev. William E. Wolcott, so views the removal of the old seminary from Andover and its affiliation with Harvard University at this time, just a hundred years after it was founded "as a trinitarian school to offset the defection of Harvard professors to the Unitarian theology." His views are published in a communication to *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), in the course of which he accuses the present board of Andover trustees of not having tried "in any adequate way to make the seminary live in its present location." Furthermore, he asserts that whatever may be the legal technicalities, it is questionable "whether the trustees have authority to take this important action without the consent of the Board of Visitors."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston), looking on at this fusion of Congregationalism and Unitarianism, observes calmly that "in the case of both the keen edge of controversy has become dulled." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (non-sect., New York) sees in the move to the city an emphasis upon the significance of city evangelization. "The civilization of America is to be the civilization of the city," it remarks, and "the Church has to adjust itself to that fact, willy nilly."

The most vehement of all the observers of the situation is a Methodist neighbor, the *Zion's Herald* (Boston), which regards the action of the trustees as a "grievous betrayal." The scheme ought to fail, it declares, because "it is ethically and religiously wrong, and the most reprehensible betrayal of sacred trust that we have ever known." It goes on to discuss some of the aspects of the transference thus:

"This scheme was agitated some time ago and submitted to the alumni, but it was strongly opposed, and hence it was inferred that it was abandoned. It now appears, however, that a few distinguished and influential men, in violation of the emphatic preferences of the alumni and the well-known wish of the Congregational body at large, have consummated the arrangement. The articles of affiliation and the plan for the removal of the seminary attest a diplomatic skill which would do credit to the most accomplished experts in the art of diplomacy. The presentation of the matter to the public, in order to overcome well-known opposition and win general favor and support, is a fine illustration of the most skilful journalistic ability. But the betrayal of a sacred trust, the naked injustice involved in the act, can not be covered by any diplomatic or journalistic tactics. Whatever else was to come to Andover Seminary, the removal to Cambridge and its absorption by Harvard never should have been seriously considered."

Dwelling upon the point that has not escaped the attention of any observer, that of surrender to an ancient enemy, the writer in

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ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

Which celebrates its centenary by affiliating as a school of theology with Harvard University; its plant probably to be turned over to the use of Phillips Academy.

Zion's Herald asks "what would American freemen say if the United States Congress should pass resolutions declaring political self-government a failure, and razing Bunker Hill Monument and Plymouth Rock to the ground, and, handing back the Declaration of Independence to King Edward, implore him to resume the government of the people of the once free United States?" One of the issues growing out of this surrender *Zion's Herald* presents in these words:

"The most unworthy and grievous feature of this betrayal is the dishonor put upon our Lord and Master, Son of God, God of very god, Jesus Christ. If Harvard College and Harvard Divinity School have stood, and now stand, for any one theological negation, it is an avowed disbelief in the Deity of Jesus Christ. There is no use in beating about the bush—every sensible, discerning person knows that in removing Andover Seminary to Cambridge and incorporating it with Harvard this fundamental creedal truth concerning Jesus is abandoned. Is the Congregational denomination to submit to such a sacrifice of that which, as a body, it holds preeminently sacred? We do not believe it will submit. We must believe better things of it. We expect to see a protest from the denomination at large which will smash this astutely executed preliminary scheme."

This paper brings forward what it calls "some of the pretenses by which it is sought to float this mistaken and unjustifiable union." Thus:

"It is contended that more students will attend the seminary when affiliated with Harvard. If that be true, why do not students now flock to the Harvard Divinity School? Why should anything better or different be expected when Andover is in the embrace of Harvard? We are informed that Harvard Divinity School has a total registration to-day of only twenty-nine students, including in that aggregate several post-graduate and special students. The simple fact is that the atmosphere of Harvard is not of a kind either to attract or develop favorably theological students. An absorbing love for the people like that of Jesus Christ, and a passion for saving men—the supreme essential for the Christian ministry—are not evoked in that environment, and there the evangelistic note, which should dominate, is forever silenced.

"It is claimed that theological students should be nearer the city, where they can study its pressing problems and learn how to conquer them. Did anybody ever hear of a Harvard Divinity School mission in Boston, or did anybody ever meet a professor or student from that school as a helper or observer in any of its missions?

"It is said that the Episcopal Theological School is in Cambridge, and the impression is carried that it is allied with Harvard, and, therefore, it is all right to remove Andover Seminary thither. This statement carries no weight at all, because the Episcopal Theological School has no alliance with Harvard. Thus, all the pretenses of advantage for the removal will fail when sanely and critically examined."

THE CHURCH INDEPENDENT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP

PUBLIC worship in England, old as well as new, has hitherto been looked upon as an almost indispensable element in the life and activity of the church. On both sides of the Atlantic people at different periods of history have been compelled by law to go to a place of public worship on Sunday. Fines, imprisonment, and confinement in the stocks at the church-gate have been common punishments for those who declined to join in the worship and listen to the discourses which all members of kingdom or commonwealth were considered bound to heed. Nevertheless, says Dean Fremantle, of Ripon, the Church has nothing to do with public worship. Public worship was never prescribed by Jesus and is in fact a mere matter of arbitrary conventionality or convenience. It is absolutely absurd to see a House of Parliament discussing ritual, and talking about the details of public worship, and "assuming," as he says, "that this is the primary, if not the sole, *ratio essendi* of the Church." The Dean of Ripon, who is credited with being one of the leaders of advanced thought in the denomination to which he belongs, proceeds in the London *Guardian* as follows:

"What, I ask, was really primary in the Master's teaching? Certainly goodness, justice, and beneficence. The faith which he claimed as due to himself was the trust of men associated for these purposes in a leader who was the highest example and inspirer of these virtues. Public worship comes in as a help to this faith; but as soon as it is dissociated from the ethical contents of this allegiance to the Just One, . . . it becomes nugatory. A hundred sayings of Christ may be quoted in which the saying of 'Lord, Lord,' is contrasted with justice and beneficence."

The primary object of the New-Testament teaching has nothing to do with the form of public worship, with missal or book of common prayer, he remarks. These forms are of no essential value. As he says:

"The primary object of the Church is to carry out measures of justice and beneficence, and all who have to do with church affairs should hold it rigorously to the objects. To tell me, therefore,

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that the nation has nothing to do with church affairs is to tell me that it has nothing to do with justice and beneficence. But I maintain that the whole object of national government is precisely this—to carry into effect these great practical principles. This is the teaching of the Prayer-book, which makes 'righteousness and holiness of life,' and not ecclesiastical ceremonies, to be the true worship of God. It is also the meaning of the royal or national supremacy—namely, that the real moral needs of the nation must always stand first, and ecclesiastical details be subordinate to them."

Unity, but not uniformity, should mark the character of the Church, he thinks, and the horrible and unkind words, "dissenters" and "non-conformists," should be dropt from the vocabulary of a Christian nation. To quote further:

"If this be admitted, then there is no absurdity in the fact that men who differ on the details of public worship or of Christian thought should have their part in ruling the Church or judging its course. Moreover, the tendency of ecclesiastical teaching has of late years set steadily toward the promotion of social justice and well-being. Also, the justice and beneficence and raising of the poor, which is primary in Christianity, has been the object of our legislation, especially in the view of the Liberal party; and it is clear that the measures by which this legislation is enforced need Christian principle for their support."

Dean Fremantle thinks that the real basis of church unity will in the future be neither dogmatic nor derived from common forms of public worship. It will rather be ethical and practical. In his own words:

"I think I see symptoms that the next great wave of religious development will be one which will tend, not to the separation of the sacred and the secular, but to the blending of them into unity; and that not so much by rigorous discipline as by the convictions of the ministers of religion and their respect for the feelings of others, in order that the nation may be at one in the promotion of Christian righteousness and social good."

"CHURCH SUICIDE"—Church suicide is viewed as one of the special cases of race suicide by *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati). If, as has been urged by a high authority in politics, what are called the superior races abstain from the rearing of children, "the fact becomes noticeable not only in the commonwealth, but in the churches as well." Consequently "if any church expects to hold its own in any city or community, it will not do to depend simply upon the training of its own children. Too often the children are lacking to continue the church in its old life and strength, and unless other elements are steadily evangelized there will be soon a real shrinking in the church enrolment." An instance illustrating the foregoing is cited in the case of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York. We read:

"The Year Book shows 1,003 communicants, and offerings for the year of $155,786, making a strong, influential, and beneficent organization. The Sabbath-school statistics show that of the 487 families of the church only 87 have children under age, and these 87 families have only 163 children. Of these 163 children, 40 are away from home at school, and 45 are under seven years of age. It will be seen that the church Sabbath-school has comparatively little material to draw from, and we need not be surprized to notice in the General Assembly Minutes of last year that this church of 1,000 members had a total Sabbath-school enrolment of only 186. But what is the future of such a congregation and what the future of its 400 childless families? One block on Fifth Avenue, in the near vicinity of this church, is said to have but two children in its whole row of brown-stone-front houses.

"Such figures emphasize the reason for the comparatively slow growth of our leading Protestant churches in many places, or rather their steady decline in proportion to the growth of the population in many great cities. They also emphasize the reason for the growth of the Roman-Catholic Church in the same places. One year may not see a great change, nor ten, nor even twenty. But the change is coming. In thirty, forty, or fifty years the changed conditions become apparent to all, and, unless there comes a reversal, a century will see a catastrophe submerging our Protestantism in our great cities and the handing over of our institutions to those who, faulty in many ways, are true enough to God and his laws to suffer the little children to come to their homes."

WHY UNITARIANISM DOES NOT GROW

THE smallness of the Unitarian body is considered strange by some in view of the apparently growing numbers of men repudiating strict evangelical belief. The New York *Sun* recently cited a clergyman of that Church as attributing the comparative failure of his denomination to "too little insistence on things of present interest." It ought, he said, to become up to date, lay emphasis in its teachings upon works of beneficence, "put foremost the advocacy and the practise of works of humanity." A writer to *The Sun* takes issue with this view of the clergyman, thinking a policy the direct opposite should be undertaken. He says:

"To me and to very many who are Unitarian in opinion the causes of the failure of that denomination to attract us are very different from what this clergyman supposes. There is, indeed, a large number of men who can not assent to the doctrine of the Trinity, the Virgin birth of Jesus, and the great theological structure which has been built upon it. These men are by no means materialists. They deeply believe in the reality of forces beyond those of the visible material universe; they are deeply convinced of the reality of such a relation of the unseen to the seen as may be called a divine order in the world. In belief these men belong with Unitarians, but as the teachers and preachers of that faith expound it they find not much in it to draw them into any active fellowship with it. The failure to attract them is not because the teaching and preaching of that denomination is not up to date in insisting upon good works among men, upon practical benevolence, etc. The failure is deeper than that; it is because emphasis is not put upon this divine order of which I have written; because it seems to them that modern Unitarianism reverses the true order of cause and effect, putting the fruits in the place of the causes which render the fruits permanent.

"To the men for whom I am writing it seems that no schemes of right living or social benefit can be permanent except as they are based upon the affirmation that a man's life here is not entirely isolated from a divine order through the world; that in the stresses of life ethical systems, by whatever name they may be called, are poor substitutes for the assurance that right shall prevail in the world because behind it is the power of the divine will. In their estimation the regeneration of the individual soul, its support in the emergencies of life, depends upon the kinship of that soul with the unseen power which orthodox Christianity calls a personal God. They can not assent to very much that Trinitarianism has added to this belief in a personal God, but they are deeply convinced that there is no other sure foundation for right living among men—for the development of the various works of humanity which the clergyman I have referred to extolled and ethical societies are formed to promote—than a belief in the supremacy of the unseen Ruler of the universe—a belief which perhaps can be best exprest in the phrases of the 'sonship of men' and the 'Fatherhood of God.' . . . . . .

"To insist upon works of human welfare as the motive for being of a religious body seems to us too superficial greatly to concern us. The needs of the human soul are deeper than that. To insist on those works as the purpose of a church's being is to reverse the true order of cause and effect, to ignore the only cause which can insure that the effects will be permanent. When the minds of men are penetrated with a belief in the reality of a divine order in the world, when unselfishness and mutual help are seen to be obligatory because men are children of the one Father, and to be our contribution to that divine order which moves through the world, then do all works of humanitarianism proceed from a permanently operating cause."

In our issue of March 7 an article on "Insanity and Religion," made up of citations from *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), was credited to David Starr Jordan. This name was inadvertently written in place of David Judson Starr, to both of whom we offer amends.

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LETTERS AND ART

A SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL UNDER DIFFICULTIES

AFTER three years of cogitation it has been decided that Shakespeare shall have a memorial statue in London. A million dollars will be required before its completion, which is hoped to be accomplished in time for the tercentenary of the poet's death, in 1916. So far the treasury of the committee has little more than the two hundred farthings given by two hundred poor little boys and girls of the Bermondsey Gild of Play as a first contribution to the Memorial Fund. These children presented their gift at the conclusion of "A Shakespearian Masque" performed by them at King's College last year. The enterprise, as we learn from the London papers, is in charge of an executive committee who have been "instructed that their first object should be to set up an architectural monument, including a statue; that the competition for the design should be thrown open to artists throughout the world; and that the London County Council should be requested to appropriate a suitable site."

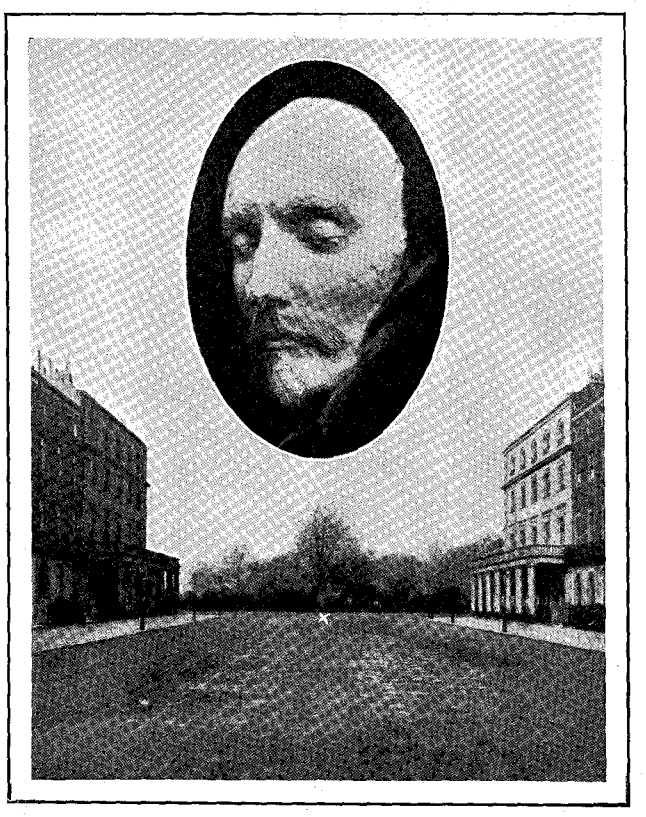
The search for a site, as reviewed by the London *Times*, exhibits one of those amusing conflicts of public enterprise with vested interests that are unhappily not uncommon. The first choice was for a site on the south bank of the Thames, "originally mooted on account of Shakespeare's connection with Southwark"; but this project broke down "owing to the delay which it would entail." The Green Park, facing Piccadilly, was next suggested, but it was found that leave could not be obtained for a statue to Shakespeare "in any of the Royal parks." "Lincoln's-Inn Fields was proposed, but did not find favor." Then two schemes were brought forward, one in connection with the contemplated rearrangements at Hyde Park corner, the other involving alterations in the Regent's Park. Either scheme would give "scope for notable London improvement," but the "Crown Estate Paving Commissioners" and the "Commissioners of Woods" found objections to these proposals. The two latter bodies did, however, serve to solve the difficulty by proposing the site now chosen—that of a semicircular section of the garden of Park Crescent on its south side, with a diameter of 126 feet, facing Portland Place. The statue will there form the end of a fine vista up this broad thoroughfare.

This choice involved a Royal sacrifice—doubtless in consolation for the withheld Royal parks. Incidentally, *The Times* observes, the offer of the site "was found to involve the removal of the existing statue of the Duke of Kent, but his Majesty the King has graciously assented to the transference of the statue of his grandfather to another adjoining spot." The next stage in the enterprise is set forth in *The Times* as follows:

"The site being now selected, the conditions for a competition for the design, between architects and sculptors working in collaboration, have been drawn up, and it is to be proceeded with at once; and when the winning design has been selected (shortly after March 1, 1909), it is intended to organize a world-wide appeal for not less than £200,000, half to go to the monument, and the remainder to be administered by an international committee for the furtherance of Shakespearian interests. In collecting the bulk of this money, it is contemplated to get comparatively small contributions from as large a number of people as possible, whose association with the memorial will, however, be commemorated in each case in a tangible form. According to the success of the fund, subsidiary schemes will be considered. Meanwhile it is proposed at once to raise at least £20,000 as a nucleus to provide for the cost of the competition and of setting on foot the local committees in different countries, a representative 'women's committee,' etc., which must now be preparing to assist in carrying the scheme to a successful conclusion."

Prof. Israel Gollancz, the Shakespearian scholar and honorary secretary of the Committee, gives some further details to an interviewer from *The Daily News* (London) as to methods of organization. The interview is reported thus:

"'First,' said the Professor, 'there will be organized in London a great central body as well as an international committee composed of official representatives of the Empire and the foreign Powers. Then as many subcommittees as possible, national and local, will be instituted in different countries throughout the world. In addition, we shall probably appoint a number of peripatetic



From "The Illustrated London News."

SITE OF THE PROPOSED SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL IN LONDON: PARK CRESCENT, FROM PORTLAND PLACE.

The death-mask shown above is the "Becker mask" that was found in Mainz "in a broker's shop among rags and junk," and was declared a portrait-mask of Shakespeare.

officials to supervise and help in the work of propaganda in America, the Colonies, and if need be other parts of the globe.'

"Special attention, Professor Gollancz informed our representative, will be given, as a matter of course, to popularizing the movement in the United States. And there can be but little doubt that under the auspices of such eminent patrons as our own Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Choate, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and others who are equally popular in both countries, the appeal about to be made by the London executive committee will receive a most generous response on the other side of the Atlantic. Of the various methods now being devised for obtaining the necessary sum for the erection of the monument, the most practical, perhaps, is the organization of Shakespeare benefit performances by all the leading actors and actresses of the world. Sothern and Maude Adams in America, Novelli, Salvini, Eleanora Duse in Italy, Sara Bernhardt, Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, in fact, all the world's players will be invited to join in this unique series of festivals in honor of the world's playwright.

"'One must bear in mind,' continued Professor Gollancz, 'that we must obtain the necessary sum within a specified time, so that the dedication of the memorial may coincide with the tercentenary of the poet's death. Altho about £200,000 must be raised, for the present the committee would be quite content with the tenth part of that amount. This would be at once devoted to the working expenses of the project. Some substantial subscriptions have

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already been promised, but our exchequer, I am sorry to say, is still practically empty.'"

The conditions of healthy literary life in London are brought to light by these proposals. The public prints are full of letters protesting against nearly every feature of the enterprise. Many do not want a statue at all, London having already "quite enough 'misplaced monuments,' as Mrs. John Lane calls them, scattered about the streets and gardens." This is the view of Mr. Scott-James, writing to *The Daily News*. Prof. Edward Garnett, seconded by others, proposes as a substitute a Shakespearian Memorial Theater. If the statue project is to go forward, at least, say others, the committee should contain some names representative of the dramatic and theatrical art. But no dramatist or actor appears there. Professor Gollancz answers some of the criticisms appearing in the press. "Whatever sum is collected over and above that required for the memorial," he says, "will be used for the furtherance of Shakespearian aims." Just what these "aims" are is yet undetermined. The Professor does not look with favor upon such suggestions as "the foundation of 'Shakespeare Homes' for decayed gentlewomen, or model institutions for the improvement of music-halls." The "repertory-theater" scheme he thinks "the most impracticable of all, since Sir Henry Irving once told him that "no less a sum than one million pounds would be required to carry out such a scheme."

LORADO TAFT,
The man who is credited with having "done the most for the development of sculpture in the West."

Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

THE FOUNTAIN OF THE GREAT LAKES.
This group was the first purchased from the Ferguson Fund Bequest for sculptural municipal decoration in Chicago.

AN INSPIRER OF WESTERN SCULPTURE

ONE of the potent influences in the art of the West is Lorado Taft. Chicago is his home and sculpture is his metier. Having successfully resisted the magnet that has drawn so many Western art workers to New York, Mr. Taft, according to a writer in the April *Craftsman*, "is already being acclaimed not only as the greatest of our Western sculptors in individual expression, but also as the man who preeminently has done the most for the development of sculpture in the West." The work of the group of sculptors surrounding him was lately given a conspicuous position at the Art Institute of Chicago in the exhibit of the work produced by artists of Chicago and its vicinity. Statues by Charles J. Mulligan, Leonard Crunelle, Frederick C. Hibbard, and Nellie Walker were among the sculptures shown. All of these have worked in Mr. Taft's atelier and still regard him as master. The writer in *The Craftsman* observes:

"Regarding the work exhibited, as a whole it reveals the satisfactory fact that in both inspiration and expression it is distinctly and vigorously modern. It belongs to us and our art growth as a country. The different examples show the variation of the individuality of different workers, but in general it stands for our own success or blunders as a nation. It has sprung out of the natures of the people who are indigenous to this soil and who have had the rare perception and keen artistic instinct that finds art values in intimate environment. The work is frank, honest, creative, work to make Americans glad and Europeans interested."

One of Mr. Taft's most notable works—that which occupied the most conspicuous position in the February exhibition—is a group of twelve colossal figures inspired by Maeterlinck's drama, "The Blind," and symbolizing "the great longing of all humanity for light in life." The present writer gives it this fuller exposition:

"In the Maeterlinck drama, a company of the blind, old and young, men and women, sane and mad, are gathered in an asylum upon an island watched over by nuns and an aged priest. The latter takes his sightless wards to walk in the forest, and becoming weary, for he is very old, he seats the men on one side and the women on the other, and placing himself near them falls into eternal sleep. As the night comes on the forlorn company question one another in a trivial manner, just as men so often deal with the problems of life. As the night grows chill and the snow begins to fall, the blind rise, and groping toward one another find the leader among them cold in death. The cry of the infant in the arms of the young blind madwoman awakens them to hope. They remember that the child cries when it sees the light, and the young woman, whom they call beautiful, exclaims, 'It sees! It sees! It must see something, it is crying,' and grasping the child in her hands she pushes before the anxious ones seeking relief, and holds it aloft above their heads that it may give token when help is near.

"'My group illustrates this climax of the scene,' Mr. Taft explained. 'It does not point to the hopeless note of Maeterlinck at the close. The hope that a little child shall lead them is one that all gladly accept, as it keeps alive the light of faith that the race renews itself in youth.'"

Miss Walker received the first sculpture prize awarded by the Exhibition Committee of the Municipal Art League for her group, "Her Son," an exposition of mother love. Mr. Mulligan, another exhibitor, has lived in Chicago from childhood, having been brought there from Ireland, where he was born forty-two years ago. He has executed sculptural decorations for the Supreme Court Building in Springfield, Ill., but two of his works are considered especially noteworthy in characterization, one an imaginative portrait-statue of the "Young Lincoln," the other, "A Miner and Child," a bit of vivid

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transcription of real life to be seen in the mining districts. Mr. Crunelle is also foreign-born, springing from the mining districts of France. His feeling for art, Mr. Taft is quoted as saying, "reminds me of the purity and simplicity of the fifteenth-century Florentines. It rejoices in youth and the springtime of life." Boyhood and babyhood are the subjects he especially treats.

Mr. Taft was for many years director of the school of sculpture of the Art Institute. At present he is president of the Polytechnic Society of five hundred young persons working in the downtown districts who meet frequently for purposes of culture. The most important work on the history of American sculpture is written by him. The writer at present quoted concludes in these words:

"The very human side of the work of Mr. Taft and his school is what is most noticeable, not only in this recent exhibit, but in all the best work of this group of artists. The master and his pupils seem to have dwelt close to the real things of life, and the profoundly emotional phases of the very simple primitive conditions of life are recorded in their work faithfully and sympathetically: the longing for light of the blind, of all the blind, physical or moral; the love and aspirations of maternity; the play and joy of childhood—the simplest childhood; the tragedy of unintelligent, unrewarded labor; the splendid courage and virility of awakened youth where strength has been gained by labor; the strength of love where it stands without competitors in the heart of a man; emotions to be found in any small cottage out on the prairie edge or in the back street in the outer city slums. These workers have not striven for beauty alone, for the mere outer form, but to present the spirit of beauty that dwells in strange abodes, far from conventional standards of excellence."

AN IMPENDING REVOLUTION

PROPHETIC eyes discover a revolution in the book-publishing trade similar to that seen in the magazine world when, in 1893, the popular-priced monthlies appeared in the field. The old-time magazine was excellent in its way, observes Mr. Merton H. Forrester in *Munsey's* (April). "It had traditions and a history behind it," but "in the end it was partially strangled and deadened by its history and traditions." Editors and publishers were both contented to go on in the old way, he says, "ignoring the fact that the times were changing, that the public taste was changing, and that almost everything else was changing too." The old monthlies sold at most a hundred and fifty thousand copies, the new ones circulated into the hundreds of thousands. The drift of events in the book world points to a parallel of the history

Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

A MINER AND CHILD.

From a sculpture by Charles J. Mulligan.

of the magazine. At present very few books attain a sale of fifty thousand copies. The figures of ten years ago, when "Eben Holden" and "David Harum" reached upward of six hundred thousand, emphasize the "slump" of the present day. For this the writer blames the publisher who is "blind to the signs of the times" and is like the magazine-publisher of fourteen years ago. He goes on:

"All their methods are practically antiquated. Their relations among themselves and with their authors are complicated by red tape. They employ inefficient readers to pass upon the manuscripts that are sent them. They themselves are out of touch with popular tastes. Even when they do secure a book of merit, they handicap its sale by offering it at the prices established years and years ago. The usual retail price of a novel is one dollar and fifty cents. Less popular works, such as histories, essays, and treatises on economic themes, are sold at an even higher figure than books of fiction.

"Now it must be remembered that the vast majority of American families have an income of less than fifteen hundred dollars a year; and however intelligent and fond of reading the members of these families may be, the purchase of books at such prices is a very serious matter to them. They must have, first of all, the actual necessities of life. Good reading, for them, is one of the luxuries; and hence they get it, if at all, through the medium of public libraries, and to some extent through the magazines; but as a rule they never think of buying books."

Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

THE BLIND.

A group by Lorado Taft representing the dramatic climax of Maeterlinck's play of that name.

A revolution in the book-trade, the writer thinks,

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is inevitable. The first step has already been taken in England, where publishers are beginning to issue novels at the retail price of half a crown, or about sixty-five cents. Some isolated experiments were even made in America in past times. Edward Bellamy's socialistic novel, "Looking Backward," was published in 1888 at fifty cents and sold in enormous quantities. The writer continues his tale:

"When the late Archibald Clavering Gunter had finished writing his well-known story, 'Mr. Barnes of New York,' he carried it about from one book-publisher to another, and it was each time refused. Then he brought it out at his own expense, and sold it on the news-stands at fifty cents. The public rose to it at once, and bought something like a million copies. It was an immensely readable tale, and its low price brought it within the means of multitudes who had never bought books before.

"Gunter taught a lesson which is plain enough, but which has not even now been fully learned. Even more significant, however, have been the vast sales of cheap reprints of famous books on which the author's copyright has expired, or which were published abroad before the international copyright law went into effect. Millions upon millions of these badly printed little paper-covered volumes have been taken up by an eager public.

"These books are old books. The same public which absorbs them would absorb with no less eagerness books written at the present time, if these could be obtained at prices within the means of the average purchaser. So plain are the facts that before long we may expect to witness the appearance of a book-publisher full of new ideas, with a keen sense of what the public wants, and with an impatience for outworn traditions—entering the field with perfect confidence and making that field his own.

"At the present time the average author gets a royalty of from eight to ten per cent. upon the gross sales of his books. An author of established reputation may get a royalty of fifteen per cent. Anything more than this is given only to the exceptional writer for whose books many publishers are competing. But the publisher of the future—the man with ideas and brains and money—will perhaps say to the author:

"'I will give you a royalty of only five per cent., yet your profits will be quite as great as they are now, and there is always the chance that they will be even greater. I will sell your book at fifty cents a copy, and thus bring it within the means of those who buy no books at present; so that if you succeed at all, your financial returns will be as large, and you will be far more widely known.'

"Herein lies the basis of a very strong appeal to authors. For while an author must think of the monetary side of what he does, he values far more highly a wide-spread reputation and a knowledge that the message which he has to give has gone forth into homes and hearts which heretofore have never known him. It is the natural and laudable ambition of the man of letters—the great success which is not weighed and measured by commercial standards, which is not recorded upon the ledgers—ledgers that he is not allowed to see—but which brings him the meed of abundant praise and a remembrance that endures."

THE "TESTINESS" OF MR. WHIBLEY

THE "certain condescension" that Lowell charged against foreigners—meaning the English—in dealing with American affairs has turned in latter days into "ill nature." Such is Mr. H. W. Boynton's account of Mr. Whibley's article on the "American language" from which we gave citations on January 11. Mr. Whibley, it will be remembered, was both puzzled and surprized by our vernacular. It sounded like English, but it turned out to be a "caricature of English." Mr. Boynton thinks Mr. Whibley's bewilderment was due to his lack of information, and his "testiness" was such as he would scarcely "have permitted himself in the discussion of any other theme." "The awkward fact seems to be," observes Mr. Boynton, in *The Bookman* (New York, March), "that many Englishmen continue to be annoyed, enraged even, by those differences in usage which are merely interesting to us," and "it offends them that we are not thoroughly ashamed of ourselves for being unlike them." Taking up Mr. Whibley's plaint he goes on to remind him of a few things thus:

"'To the English traveler,' he begins ominously, 'the language which he hears spoken about him is at once a puzzle and a surprize.' It is an odd fact that this is probably true, since it is the habit of the English traveler, if we may trust his own records, to be surprized, indignantly surprized, by the most natural differences between conditions abroad and conditions at home. It is not clear why any traveler should be surprized by the fact that the speech of, say, New York sounds unlike the speech of London. But apparently neither common sense, fiction, nor the American abroad is of power to convince the sanguine Briton; from Liverpool to Sandy Hook he hopes against hope that he may find all well with us here. Of course the plain fact is a shock. Fancy! Americans do not speak like Englishmen! Now it would appear to be true that the American, whether at home or in England, commonly finds himself amused and interested by the enunciation, the cadence, the locutions peculiar to British speech—especially, of course, the less familiar speech of the mob. These peculiarities may puzzle his ear, but they do not surprize him; least of all does it occur to him that they are causes of offense. Why should the English vernacular be like the American? But the mere fact of difference so disturbs Mr. Whibley's peace of mind that he is unable to approach the discussion of it with anything approaching that 'absence of prejudice and willingness to accommodate oneself,' which for some reason Baedeker thinks it well to recommend to the English traveler in this strange land."

Recalling the fact long ago pointed out by Richard Grant White that the speech of men of two English counties differs more widely than "any two of the same race born and bred, however remotely from each other, in this country," Mr. Boynton supposes Mr. Whibley is misled by hasty observation "of the comparative consistency of our speech." Therefore—

"He fancies himself safe in taking any phrase from the lips of any American as characteristic of 'the American language.' As it chances, it is the 'American' of the street-corner and the cheap newspaper which Mr. Whibley is interested in, and which he heavy-heartedly and heavy-handedly deals with as the national speech. So we find him, after quoting a long rigmarole in slang from the select lips of a Chicago saloon-keeper, remarking innocently (tho with an air of reproof): 'It is not an elegant method of speech, but such as it is, it bears as close a resemblance to the dialect of Chicago as can be transferred from ear to eye.' And we have no reason to doubt that he regards the bit of racing lingo which he has 'culled from the New York *World*' as characteristic of that jejune tho bustling metropolis. It would hardly occur to a cultivated American to judge the speech of London by Mr. Jacobs and the coster-singers. It would certainly not occur to him to construct an imaginary vernacular of Greater England from such data and then to condemn it because it differed in many respects from the speech of his own superior class."

Mr. Whibley's reflections on the impropriety of American slang, Mr. Boynton thinks, all good citizens and subjects will cordially approve. He goes on:

"It is always in order to heave a rock (or chivy a cobbler) at the lame dog of slang, in the interests of the great god of humbug. For it is generally acknowledged in the best circles that slang is a monster of frightful mien, just as it is generally acknowledged in the same quarters that war is hell. Thus far, to be sure, mankind has not been able to do without either; but slang will doubtless be abolished in the year which sees the adoption of the golden rule. Meanwhile there seems to be no known means of obstructing its primrose way either in England or in America. For the present, American slang, being far more varied and ingenious, is naturally an affront to British ears. For that matter, even our simplest contrivances in this kind do not please them; apparently, 'bally,' and 'blooming,' and 'ripping,' and 'jolly' seem to them to be separated by more than an Atlantic barrier from 'blamed,' and 'dandy,' and 'corking,' and 'bully.' So be it. Some wonder may be exprest that Mr. Whibley should have introduced a long paragraph on thieves' cant in this connection. Cant is not at all the same thing as slang; the *argot* of criminals is a settled tongue, common to England and America. 'Graft' and 'grafter' are the only words it has contributed to general American use, and useful words they are."

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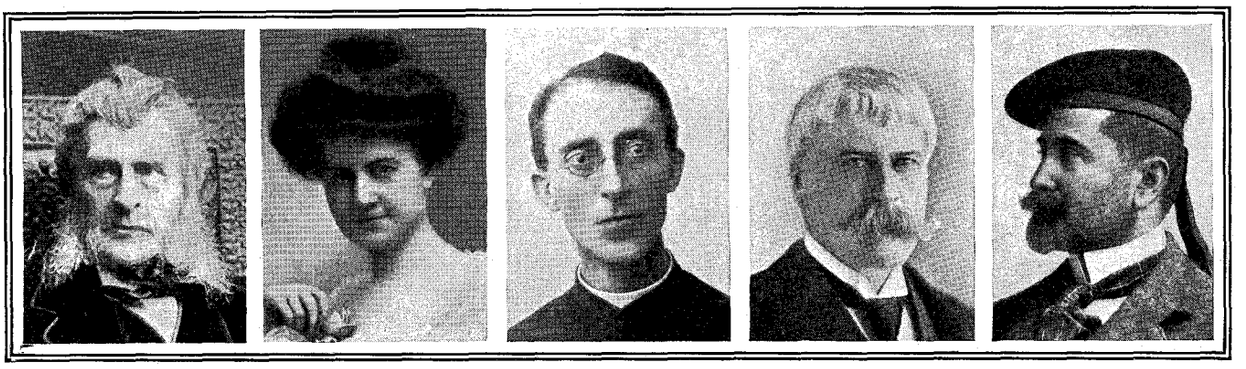


JOHN BIGELOW. ELLEN GLASGOW. THOMAS HUGHES. JOHN D. QUACKENBOS. L. MELANO ROSSI.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Samuel Hopkins. The Flying Death. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: The McClure Co.

Arrhenius, Svante. Worlds in the Making: The Evolution of the Universe. Translated by Dr. H. Borns. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–229. New York Harper & Bros. $1.60 net.

Bacon, Edgar Mayhew. Henry Hudson: His Times and His Voyages. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–277. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Ballard, Harlan Hoge, Translated by. The Aeneid of Virgil. Books VII–XII. 12mo, p. 302. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

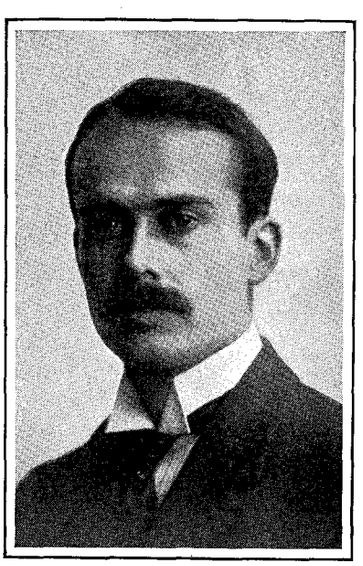
Beers, Clifford Whittingham. A Mind that Found Itself: An Autobiography. 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. New York.

The extraordinary nature of the story contained in this book will insure it an interested reading by all into whose hands it falls, aside from the fact that here are furnished the most invaluable data for a new order of social reform. This autobiography recites in the most vivid way the events of two years during which the author suffered from mental alienation. It has the interest of a "document" revealing the psychology of an insane person, and it points out in the most convincing manner the ways in which the treatment of the insane, now unfortunately so culpable on account of ignorauce mainly, and of lack of sympathy frequently, ought to be changed for their good and for the good name of humanity. Professor William James, who contributes two introductory letters to the volume, writes that "in style, in temper, in good taste," the narrative is "irreproachable." Referring to the contents, he declares that "it is fit to remain in literature as a classic account 'from within' of an insane person's psychology."

The author is a native of New Haven and was educated in the Sheffield Scientific School. His first signs of mental unbalance appeared after an older brother was seized with what was thought to be epilepsy. This brother died after an illness of six years caused, so the doctors finally decided, by a tumor at the base of the brain. The fact that this member of the author's family could be stricken with epilepsy after having all his life enjoyed perfect health induced a nervous condition that preyed upon his own health. Tho suffering from constant dread of a like seizure and being thereby weakened in strength, the writer completed his college course and entered a business life. He, however, eventually suffered a nervous collapse which ended in a belief that he too had become an epileptic. In this state of mind he attempted suicide by throwing himself from an upper-story window. The fall broke several bones, dispelled forever the obsession of seven years concerning epilepsy, but unsettled his reason. For two years he was an inmate of sanitoriums and retreats and passed through two distinctly marked phases of alienation—a delusional and a maniacal one. The passing from one to the other Professor James regards as the most striking thing in the whole strange experience.

Complete sanity eventually returned; and the present volume is the result of the sufferer's conviction that a book telling in a sane manner of the "needless abuse of helpless thousands" such as now fill our asylums is needed both to spread information and to arouse active efforts toward amelioration. His book attempts, for one thing, to rob insanity of its terrors, showing that in many cases the unhappiness of the insane is not due so much to their condition as to "the perhaps unconscious lack of consideration with which they are treated." It further urges the foundation of a society for the sole purpose of solving the problem of proper treatment of the insane; and the endowment by the combined funds of the beneficent rich and those of the State and Nation of model institutions wherein mental and nervous diseases in their incipient and curable stages may be treated with the maximum efficiency.

Bigelow, John. The Panama Canal and the Daughters of Danaus. 8vo, pp. 47. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. 50 cents net.



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CLIFFORD W. BEERS.

Bomberger, Maude A. Colonial Recipes, from Old Virginia and Maryland Manors. With Numerous Legends and Traditions Interwoven. 12mo, pp. 107. New York: The Neale Pub. Co. $1.25.

Bowne, Borden Parker. Personalism. 12mo, pp. ix–326. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Brown, Stewardson. Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxxix–354. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

Bruce, Edwin M. Detection of the Common Food Adulterants. 12mo, pp. vii–84. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.

Buckley, Richard Wallace. The Last of the Houghtons. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: The Neale Pub. Co. $1.50.

Buckman, David Lear. Old Steamboat Days on the Hudson River. Tales and Reminiscences of the Stirring Times that followed the Introduction of Steam Navigation. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–143. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25 net.

Clifford, Lucy. Proposals to Kathleen. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

Cook, Frederick A. To the Top of the Continent. 8vo, pp. 321. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

The arctic explorer and the mountain-climber have much in common—the animating passion for adventure, the cool nerve, the sinewy frame. When in addition to these the traveler possesses, as does Dr. Cook, the scientific training, he becomes a fitting teller of such traveler's tales as are true. The word history merely means exploration, and certainly the author of this book has unrolled a page of history which hitherto the world had never read Mt. McKinley, the highest peak on the continent, 20,390 feet high, was yet practically hidden away in the heart of Alaska, far from the seas and from lines of ordinary travel, when Dr. Cook saw it in his mind's eye. Thousands of miles of trackless wilderness had to be crossed before even its base was reached by him. The mountain shoots up suddenly from the plain in which it stands, and Dr. Cook and his party began the ascent over ice fissured by deep crevasses and studded with sharp stones. Such an expedition involved all the difficulties of arctic travel and all the dangers of Alpine climbing intensified fivefold.

The tale told by this explorer is as interesting as anything we read in Stanley or Livingstone. It is more animated than any account of North-Pole expeditions, for we come across moose and caribou and the strange white mountain-sheep, which are really North-American chamois. Then there are bears to be encountered. But the climber triumphantly reached his goal. We can appreciate the words in which he describes his arrival:

"AT LAST. The soul-stirring task was crowned with victory; the top of

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the continent was under our feet. Our hands clasped, but not a word was uttered. We felt like shouting, but we had not the breath to spare."

The work is illustrated with numerous excellent photograph reproductions, and the appendices prove that Dr. Cook is no amateur, for his geological, biological, and economic notes on Alaska are of high scientific value and enhance immensely the practical worth of the book.

Crockett, S. R. Deep Moat Grange. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Cromer, Earl of. Modern Egypt. 8vo, 2 vols., pp. 594–600. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6 net.

As Egypt is, according to Napoleon, "the most wonderful country in the world," so it is the latest portion of the globe to come under British domination, or rather protection. The two volumes of Lord Cromer, in which he has related how this ancient land has been policed, financed, and irrigated after the latest European models, are of immense interest to all who have anything to do with the government of foreign races. The London *Times* aptly styles the work "a lesson in imperial statesmanship," a lesson as valuable, we may add, to men of authority in this country as it is to German or Japanese colonizers. It is not often that a statesman of Lord Cromer's caliber sits down deliberately at the termination of his time of office to give an impartial and unprejudiced account of all that he has accomplished. In the introductory chapter to his book the author has given his reason for writing it. He quotes Sir Arthur Helps as saying that half the evils of the world spring from defective knowledge or inaccuracy. He is anxious that his countrymen should thoroughly understand the nature of the responsibilities they have assumed in Egypt during the past fifty years. That country, he says, was the victim of misgovernment and tyranny. A persistent neglect of economic law, an utter contempt for all the dictates of legality and justice, had brought a land among the most naturally fertile in the world to the brink of ruin. These errors and abuses of Oriental polity were all corrected and done away with by Lord Cromer's administration, and in these volumes he tells us how he did it. England herself has made many mistakes in Northeast Africa. The recent history of that country has been painful and even humiliating to the Government whose blunders Lord Cromer was called upon to repair. The expedition led by Hicks into Kordofan in 1883 was annihilated by the Arabs after a most distressing experience. More shameful still was the manner in which General Gordon was deserted by the Gladstone Ministry and left to perish at Khartum in 1885. Lord Cromer gives us a full account of the Gordon incident, the fullest account indeed which has yet been published of a most romantic yet deplorable incident. With the account of this incident Lord Cromer closes his first volume, and his summing up of the matter is at once lucid and calm. He says:

"Looking more closely to the details in the execution of the British policy, the following are the conclusions at which I arrive:—In the first place, it was a mistake to send any British official to Khartum. The task he had to perform was well-nigh impossible of execution, and his nomination involved the assumption of responsibilities on the part of the British Government which it was desirable to avoid. Secondly, if any one was to be sent, it was a mistake to choose General Gordon. In spite of many noble traits in his character, he was wanting in some of the qualities which were essential to the successful accomplishment of his mission. Thirdly, when once General Gordon had been sent, he should have been left a free hand so long as he kept within the main lines of the policy he was authorized to execute. It is, in my opinion, to be regretted that General Gordon was not allowed to employ Zobeir Pasha, but any view held as to the probable results of employing him must be conjectural. Fourthly, the question of whether an expedition should or should not have been sent from Suakin to Berber in the spring of 1884 depends on the military practicability of the undertaking, a point on which the best military authorities differed in opinion. Fifthly, a great and inexcusable mistake was made in delaying for so long the dispatch of the Gordon relief expedition. Sixthly, the Government acted wisely, after the fall of Khartum, in eventually adopting a defensive policy and in ordering a retreat to Wadi Halfa. Lastly, it may be said that the British Government were extraordinarily unlucky. Whatever amount of foresight be shown, success in doubtful and difficult enterprises, such as the Gordon mission and the Nile expedition, must always depend a good deal on adventitious circumstances, which cannot be foreseen, and over which no government can exercise any control. I am far from saying that in all the matters which are discussed in these pages the British Government exercised a proper amount of foresight, but it must be admitted that whenever the goddess Fortune could play them a trick, she appeared, with proverbial fickleness, to take a pleasure in doing so."

The second volume contains a detailed account of the country's reorganization. The army was placed on a footing of effectiveness. A vigorous police measure was carried out in the interior. The judiciary was reformed. Education was developed to the extent of providing schools for girls, a government action never before attempted. Lord Cromer concludes his book by uttering predictions of future prosperity for the land which he has done so much for. We are impressed by the sanity and soberness of his expectations. The whole work is a revelation of that sort of mind which befits the great proconsul. An enthusiastic imperialist, the Earl of Cromer states that it was his wish and his aim to govern Egypt for the good of the Egyptians and not merely to exploit it for the profit of his country. It is the highest tribute we can pay to this book to declare that he has manifestly carried out his noble purpose and he has related his experiences with modesty, succinctness, and eloquence.

Daulton, Agnes McClelland. Fritzi; or, The Princess Perhaps. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Dean, Sara. Travers: A Story of the San Francisco Earthquake. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. x–287. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Dearmer, Mrs. Percy. The Sisters. 12mo, pp. 421. New York: The McClure Co.

DeMorgan, William. Somehow Good. 12mo, pp. ix–565. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

DeWulf, M. Scholasticism Old and New: An Introduction to Scholastic Philosophy Medieval and Modern. Translated by P. Coffey, D.Ph. 12mo, pp. xvi–327. New York: Benziger Bros.

Downs, Mrs. George Sheldon. Gertrude Elliot's Crucible. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Draper, George Otis. More: A Study of Financial Conditions Now Prevalent. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

Dulles, Allen Macy, D.D. The True Church: A Study (Historical and Scriptural). 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

Dumas, Alexandre. The Crimes of Ali Pacha and Others. The Crimes of the Marquise de Brinvilliers and Others. Two volumes. With Introductions by R. S. Garnett. Each illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–427, pp. 452. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 each.

Elson, Arthur. Music-Club Programs from all Nations. Giving an Historic Outline of Each National School of Music, with Questions for Study, and a Series of Programs for the Use of Clubs and other Organizations. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–185. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co. $1.25.

Emerson, Arthur I., and **Weed,** Clarence M. Our Trees: How to Know Them. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. viii–295. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Fairlie, John A. Essays in Municipal Administration. 8vo, pp. vii–374. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Fitchett, W. H. The Beliefs in Unbelief: Studies in the Alternatives to Faith. 12mo, pp. vi–293. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25 net.

Freeman, Mary E. Wilkins. The Fair Lavinia and Others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Mrs. Freeman's new volume consists of eight short stories, some of which exceed the usual length of the magazine story. The book is harmoniously bound in a lavender cloth, prettily decorated; the illustrations are the work of a plain, honest craftsman. The stories themselves, while in no way exceptional, are all readable and accomplished.

All of them are laid in the period of old New England, and are redolent of lavender. Fair Lavinia and her sister heroines do not in the least resemble the modern Puritan maid. They are as fanciful and sentimental as though they had stepped from between the covers of an old-fashioned illustrated lady-book. The romance of their lives begins and ends in the delightful, if unenduring, candle-glow of courtship. They are clean and fragrant of presence as the forgotten dreams of youth. Sensitive, proud, their high spirit flames at a fancied wrong, at a trivial complication, to the point of tragedy. Though the tragic spark flashes bravely, it is not for long in their Arcadia. Their moments of consternation, their doubts, sufferings, happiness, all are tinted reflections of the actual drama of life. Their progress through these pages has all the stateliness and artificial charm of a minuet. They are a most unreal but most gentle and agreeable company. For all that, they are daughters of Eve, ancestors of the superwoman, as women must ever be. Their tactics are superb, if old-fashioned. They win their heroes.

The fair Lavinia's hero falls a victim to Isabel's charm the while he is enamored and in search of the goddess he has never seen. Amarina, of "Amarina's Roses," takes her devotee by a sudden sally because the bar of caste has kept him aloof. Their ruse is captivatingly simple and coy, but nearly always effective.

The later stories are cast in sterner mold; but the total impression of grace and color is the best tribute to be offered to the delicate strength of the author's style, the dexterity of her craft, and the quaintness of these latest conceptions.

Gayley, Charles Mills. The Plays of Our Forefathers. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 349. With Appendix and Index. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50 net.

It is to be regretted that the author of this book, which indicates wide reading in a fertile field, did not choose an ap-

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propriate title. The most ordinary magazine editor would have cautioned him against the use of the provincial "our" in reference to the mediæval drama. As for "forefathers," the stern and sturdy founders and progenitors of the United States of America ignored the theater so effectively that the nearest we have come to national inspiration behind the footlights is marked by continuous vaudeville and the barnyard comedy-drama.

The essential value of Prof. Gayley's study, nevertheless, is not impaired by the ineptness of its title. Acquaintance with the origin and scope of the mediæval drama is of as great necessity to the person who never goes into a theater as to the person who draws on the theater alone as the source of artistic and intellectual replenishment. Such acquaintance may be made easily and interestingly in this book. One might wish, in addition, that such a quantity of information were delivered with more distinction of utterance.

It is not new, but it is always striking, to remark the close alliance between the church and the stage in the so-called Dark Ages. The flame of the ancient classic stage was extinguished in the night that wiped out Greece and Rome. The revival of the drama sprang with seeming spontaneity from the loins of the new religion out of which the western world was born anew. The mere order of the church calendar, from Advent to Pentecost, harmonizes with the laws of the drama. The sacrifice of the mass, most momentous symbol of the early Christian idea, it may be said quite dispassionately, is supreme drama. From drama with the intent of inciting and expressing the most hallowed pietistic idea, it was quite natural that a civilization to which the symbol meant so much should seek the symbol in profane matters as well.

Professor Gayley traces the development of liturgical plays comprehensively, and proceeds to the invasion of the humorous, an inevitable sequence. People must laugh occasionally even in church. Nowadays, they laugh or smile when the preacher is facetious. In those days they followed the inclination to an extreme that must have shocked the decorum of the most strenuous modern. Taste is a virtue of the civilized people; and however brave, aspiring, and powerful the people of the Middle Ages were, they can scarcely be accredited with this minor though most important attribute.

Professor Gayley traces the transition of the liturgical plays to the secular representation of the English cycles, under regulation of the crafts. He gives the origin and the story of the cycles in full detail, and then analyzes the dramatic development of the medieval period in order to show the continuous evolution of the theater in England. Culminating with an examination of popular miracle and morality plays, he finds himself at the years (1580–1590) during which most of the best work of Lyly, Marlowe, Peele, and Greene was produced. It is evident, consequently, how vast and rich a province is held in the scope of this book, which is characterized throughout by alertness of observation and pungency of view.

Glasgow, Ellen. The Ancient Law. 12mo, pp. vii–485. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Grant, Ethel Watts-Mumford, **Herford,** Oliver, **Mizner,** Addison. The Quite New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1908. With which is incorporated a Lexicon of Legal Phrases designed to enlighten the uninitiated. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

Hains, T. Jenkins. Bahama Bill, Mate of the Wrecking Sloop Sea-Horse. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 368. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Hall, H. Fielding. The Inward Light. 12mo, pp. viii–288. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Hartley, Percy J. My Lady of Cleeve. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Hawley, Frederick Barnard, B.A. Enterprise and the Productive Process. 12mo, pp. xiv–467. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Hill, Headon. Epsom Mystery: A Race with Ruin. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.00 net.

Hoffman, Frank Sargent, Ph.D. The Sphere of Religion: A Consideration of its Nature and of its Influence upon the Progress of Civilization. 12mo, pp. viii–394. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Howells, W. D. Fennel and Rue: A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 129. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Huey, Edmund Burke, A.M., Ph.D. The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading. With a Review of the History of Reading and Writing and of Methods, Texts, and Hygiene in Reading. 12mo, pp. xvi–467. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.40.

Hughes, Thomas. History of the Society of Jesus in North America—Colonial and Federal. Text—Vol. I. From the First Colonization till 1645. Documents—Vol. I, Part I, Nos. 1–140 (1605–1838). Maps and facsimiles. 8vo, pp. xiv–655, xvi–600. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Altho this work has reached us in two actual volumes they are intended to comprize merely volume I, the second of these volumes forming solely an appendix to the first, in which is contained the history of the order from the first colonization until 1645. The first volume of the work before us is therefore merely the first part of the first volume. Properly the portion of American history therein included belongs to the English historian of the Society of Jesus, for during a century and a half of Jesuit work in the British Colonies of North America the missionaries and their various organizations pertained to that unit of Jesuit government known as the English province. Nevertheless Father Hughes is only doing justice to his great subject when he refers the Jesuit work on this continent to a place in Ameriean history.

The history of the Jesuits on the northern regions of America has been related with brilliant eloquence and sympathy by Francis Parkman. He has portrayed in vivid language the courage, devotion, and religious enthusiasm of the Jesuit missionaries and martyrs. But he treated only of French Jesuits and did not touch on the Spanish or English members of the order. His work looked at from the most favorable standpoint is merely a series of fascinating literary sketches.

Father Hughes has approached his subject in a very different spirit. He is a historian in the modern sense of the term, and as the requirements of modern research call for the fullest use of documents, his present second volume, or second part of the first volume, is taken up entirely with a documentary excursus. This excursus is a most valuable epitome of Catholic Church history, and indeed shows the beginning of that vast religious organization which has since spread throughout the United States. Much of such material will, however, be of interest only to the scientific historian or the ecclesiastical lawyer and canonist. Here are copiously illustrated questions touching not only property but also ecclesiastical jurisdiction, bishops and regulars, trusteeism lay and ecclesiastical, relations of the Church with the Government, etc. The documents are accompanied with an elucidating comment.

The text of this first volume is written in a clear and interesting style. We have none of the rhetoric of Hume or Macaulay, but we have the painstaking accuracy of Stubbs and the nicety of artistic grouping so conspicuous in the masterpieces of Green. This work is in the highest sense a work of learning, and while it must reach the shelves of every public library and every college collection, it will also take an honored place in the many private studies where scholarship, conscientious impartiality, and masterly style are valued. There is a full and complete bibliography attached and a capital index.

Hume, Fergus. The Sacred Herb. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Hurll, Estelle M. Portraits and Portrait-painting. (Being a Brief Survey of Portrait-painting from the Middle Ages to the Present Day.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–333. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50 net.

Hutchinson, W. M. L. The Golden Porch: A Book of Greek Fairy Tales. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–240. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Kingery, Hugh MacMaster, Ph.D., With an Introduction and Notes by. Three Tragedies of Seneca: Hercules Furens, Troades, Medea. 16mo, pp. x–310. New York: The Macmillan Co. 60 cents net.

Lea, Homer. The Vermilion Pencil: A Romance of China. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50.

Le Maitre, Jules. Translated by **Mairet,** Jeanne. Jean Jacques Rousseau. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: The McClure Co.

Lewis, Alfred Henry. An American Patrician; or, The Story of Aaron Burr. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–335. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

Lewis, George Randall, Ph.D. The Stannaries: A Study of the English Tin-miner. 8vo, pp. xviii–299. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Lutz, Grace Livingston Hill. Marcia Schuyler. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 348. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Macauley, G. C. James Thomson. 12mo, pp. viii–259. New York. The Macmillan Co. 75 cents.

McGolrick, Rev. Edward J. The Unchangeable Church, her heroes, her martyrs, her trials and her triumphs. Two volumes. Illustrations. 4to, New York: John Duffy.

These two handsome books contain a history of Christianity from the standpoint of the Catholic Church. While sometimes controversial in tone, the work attracts favorable attention from the industry and learning it exhibits. Protestants may read it with pleasure and profit as containing the lives of many great and good people, and the light which it throws on the work and position of a phase of Catholicism in this country adds to its value as a convenient work of reference.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. The Intelligence of the Flowers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 179. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Massey, W. F. Practical Farming. A Plain Book on Treatment of the Soil and Crop Production; Especially Designed for the Every-day Use of Farmers and Agricultural Students. 12mo, pp. vi–323. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Metchnikoff, Elie. The Prolongation of Life. Optimistic Essays. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Mr. Metchnikoff's work is written in defense and elaboration of the theories that were put forward by this distinguished scientist five years ago in his "Nature of Man." He reiterates that man has universally held pessimistic views of existence, which no form of religious or philosophic belief has served to relieve. He holds that these ideas are induced by the purely physical conditions of disease, precocious senility, and premature death. These physical conditions (and so our mental attitude toward life) are, in turn, due to a disharmony which exists through our inheritance of certain instincts and organs once useful but now harmful; of especial

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menace is the presence of a large intestine which harbors myriads of microbes, and acts as a laboratory of poisons within us.

Naturally, the discoverer of the phagocytic action of certain cells of the body introduces these into his theory; he believes we die too early because of the cannibalistic activity of these phagocytes on the higher tissues, under the stimulus of the poisons absorbed into the blood from the large intestine.

By sober living, by the use of serums (yet to be discovered) by which failing organs may be restored to normal activity, and by the inhibition of bacterial growth by means of the ingestion of lactic-acid germs, or milk soured by them, we would live to a much greater age; at which time an instinct of death would appear, and we would welcome dissolution as we now welcome sleep after a hard day's work.

In the second half of the book he reviews his arguments for the simian origin of man, and applies his theory to an ingenious interpretation of the phenomena of hysteria and somnambulism.

He believes the pessimistic idea of existence is characteristic only of early life, and that it disappears as we approach middle life. "Young people should be informed that this (pessimistic) view of life is only temporary," and will be followed by a desire to live. In support of some of his theories he devotes several chapters to the life of Goethe.

Finally, he summarily dismisses the theories of ethics proposed by Kant and Spencer, and presents the ideal man as one who is altogether self-sufficient, and who refuses interference with his welfare on the part of others.

The book is of interest on account of its subject-matter and the fame of its author. It contains a collection of highly interesting biological data bearing on longevity and much that is helpful toward hygienic living. The author's main theories, however, still rest on very slender bases of fact. While an ultra-materialist, Metchnikoff is enthusiastically optimistic as to the future of the race, and his work is a help toward ideal living, an end which, as he says, can only be reached by the exercise of the human will.

Michels, Philip V., **Stoddard,** W. O., **Davis,** Major G. B., **McElrath,** Francis, and others. Adventures with Indians. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x-233. New York: Harper & Bros. 60 cents.

Miller, Elizabeth. The City of Delight: A Love Drama of the Siege and Fall of Jerusalem. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 448. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Miller, J R. Christmas Making. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

Northup, Clark Sutherland, Edited with Introduction and Notes by. The Essays of Francis Bacon. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xxix-227. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 40 cents.

Noyes, Alfred. The Golden Hynde and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 185. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Ober, Frederick A. Juan Ponce de Leon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.00 net.

Ober, Frederick A. A Guide to the West Indies and Bermudas. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. ix-525. New York Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.25.

Oldmeadow, Ernest. Virginie. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: The McClure Co.

Padon, Ella F. In Charge of the Consul. 12mo, pp. 133. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Peters, Madison C. Justice to the Jew. The Story of What he has Done for the World. 12mo, pp. xiv-244. New York The McClure Co.

Phillips, David Graham. Old Wives for New. 12mo, pp. 494. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Quackenbos, John Duncan. Hypnotic Therapeutics in Theory and Practice, with Numerous Illustrations of Treatment by Suggestion. pp. 332. Harper & Bros. $2 net.

The wave of mental healing that is spreading over the modern world has substantial reenforcement in this book of Dr. Quackenbos. The author, who has been long and favorably known in literary and educational circles, gives a mass of facts derived from his own experience and interpreted according to scientific standards. The nature of suggestion and the different types of suggestibility are discussed in the light of recent psychological investigation. Mental science, Christian science, metaphysical healing, faith and prayer cures, osteopathy, and other misunderstood and often misused methods are shown to have a common explanation in auto-suggestion. The dangers and limitations of all such methods are pointed out, and it is urged that the truth they contain, amidst much falsehood, should be appropriated and utilized by scientifically qualified practitioners. These Dr. Quackenbos would limit to the medical profession, except in the case of mental and moral disorders, where competently trained psychologists may do a legitimate work.

There is no doubt that here the author does a real service, at a time when there is danger that such methods may become vastly popularized under the sanction of the various religious organizations. Any minister who is thinking of taking up such work, from whatever motive, would do well to read this book and heed its counsels of caution. Few books have greater interest as records of personal experience. The author says he has himself treated seven thousand cases, comprising functional errors in digestion; metabolism; circulation; menstrual disorders; nervous disturbances, as hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, occupation neuroses, habit spasms, speech defects, and neurasthenia, with its delusions, morbid fears, and imperative conceptions; drink, tobacco, and other drug habits; mental troubles; insomnia; homesickness; obsessions; irresistible impulses; dementia præcox, and incipient insanity, etc., etc. Many descriptions of cures along the above lines are given by Dr. Quackenbos which, taken at their face value, are astonishing.

To an unbiased reader of this book the question comes again and again, how can these things be possible and the mass of reputable physicians and other intelligent people yet remain absolutely indifferent to their significance? Such books, whatever else they may do, challenge alike intelligence and honesty. If they record the truth, then are most of us grossly and harmfully ignorant. If they do not record the truth, then are their authors the cruelest of liars. Is there not some way by which society may know whether we are a generation of fools, or are the victims of a new breed of the most conscienceless impostors? This is no reflection upon Dr. Quackenbos's book. It is simply to assert that such books raise the greatest and most significant of issues, quite independent of the passing interest their publication may excite.

Rand, Benjamin, Ph.D. Modern Classical Philosophers. Selections illustrating Modern Philosophy from Bruno to Spencer. 8vo, pp. xiii-740. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50 net.

Reade, Charles. Love me Little, Love Me Long. Large-type Edition. 12mo, pp. xvi-526. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Richmond, Mary E. The Good Neighbor in the Modern City. 16mo, pp. ix-152. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 60 cents.

Rolfe, W. J. A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. A Compact Itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy. Maps. 16mo, pp. 308. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Rossi, L. Melano. The Santuario of the Madonna di Vico—Pantheon of Charles Emanuel I. of Savoy. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xx-247. New York. The Macmillan Co.

It is not every traveler in Northern Italy who has visited the little town of Vicoforte, and entered the Santuario, dedicated to the Madonna, founded by Charles Emanuel I. of Savoy and named by him the "Temple of Peace." The author speaks of this beautiful building almost as if he were a discoverer. And indeed to very many readers his book will almost reveal a discovery. One of the most perfect domes in the world has been eclipsed by the vastness of S. Peter's, but it is still one of the wonders of Italy. It was begun in 1728 and finished to the lantern in 1733. The great fresco of the dome was completed in three years by Antonio Pozzo. But competent judges condemned his work and 16,000 square feet of plaster were removed and renewed before the present fresco by Bibbiera and Galeotti could replace his painting. The work was completed by a baldacchino of colored marbles over the altar and the addition of considerable statuary, some of which adorns the fine mausoleum of Charles Emanuel I., while marble figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity are niched in the baldacchino itself. The original picture of the Madonna, which belonged to the earlier chapel that stood on the site of this florid Renaissance temple, might have been painted by Lippo Lippi himself, so tender and devotional is its spirit. It is of course a miraculous picture which has worked almost as many wonders as Our Lady of Le Puy or of Lourdes.

The author has written a history of architecture, of painting, and of sculpture, and has frankly told us the names of the books from which he has compiled it. He has shown that the dome of Vicoforte is superior to the dome of St. Paul's, London, which latter is no dome at all, and he has furnished us with a scientific account of what a dome ought to be. He has treated in the same way the subjects of fresco-painting and ecclesiastical carving. It is pleasant and instructive reading, but has nothing directly to do with the Madonna of Vicoforte. Nevertheless he has produced a beautiful book, full of beautiful pictures, and it is quite possible that the town he glorifies will entertain a great many more pilgrims from the West than have hitherto visited the gorgeous mausoleum of Charles Emanuel I., Duke of Savoy, ancestor of the present Victor Emanuel, to which monarch the author fitly dedicates his work.

Savallo, Doña Teresa de. The House of the Lost Court. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: The McClure Co.

Schelling, Felix E. Elizabethan Drama, 1558-1642. A History of the Drama in England from the Accession of Queen Elizabeth to the Closing of the Theaters, to which is prefixed a Résumé of the Earlier Drama from its Beginnings. Two volumes. 8vo, pp. xliii-606, x-685. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50 net.

Shakespeare, William. The Tempest. The Winter's Tale. The Tragedie of Othello the Moor of Venice. Edited with Notes, Introduction, Glossary, List of Variorum Readings, and Selected Criticism, by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke.

(Continued on page 494)

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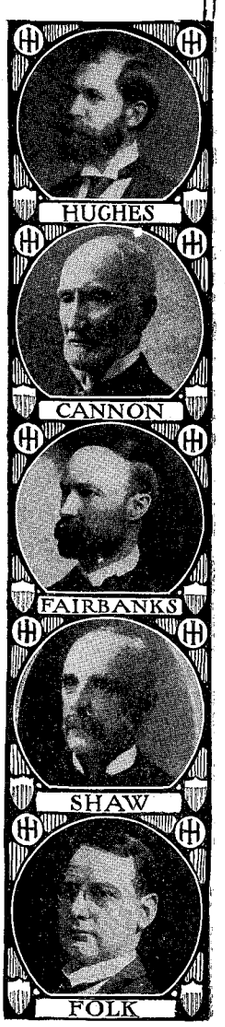

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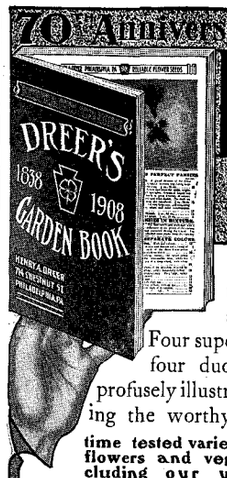

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Feels the breath of things,—
Gathers sweet or smart
Where the eyes are blind,
Where no echo clings.
In the day, the mind—
In the night, the heart!
—*Harper's Magazine* (April).

The Towers of Babel.

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE.

I came upon them in the waste
Building with eager, fevered haste
Each one his tower from which the sod
Might lift him up to speak with God.

I

One cried: Beyond the gates of light
Abide those forms whose shadows move
On earth, and hope and toil and love
And, in the end, turn back to night.

The world is less than a faint dream.
Even the beauty which we see
Comes from afar and tremblingly
Like amber sunlight in a stream.

II

With shining eyes another said:
Ah, twine the roses round your head,
And love's earth beauty while you may
Ere it and you shall both be dead.

For never beauty of the skies,
Nor far-off, vague infinities
Was half so perfect as the light
That shines within a woman's eyes.

The living loveliness of form,
The joy of colors rich and warm—
Ah, let the senses drink their fill—
Who knows how soon may come the storm?

III

Another glanced aside and smiled—
Aye, let the senses have their will.
But hope not like a foolish child
Thy bitter longing thus to still.

Taste all life's sweetness ere it wane;
But know, even as thou drainest it dry,
Satiety, a deeper bane
Than all death's pompous tragedy.

IV

A fourth stood far apart, with gaze
That dreamed along the heaven's bright ways.
He said: Within the halls of morn
A sacred Loveliness is born.

Ah, few have eyes to see her there,
Clad in the glory of her hair.
But to those few she is more sweet
Than life, and all the days of it.

Toward her I strain, tho few can follow,
Into the chambered heavens' hollow.
Some day, when human souls grow fair,
All men shall turn, and see her there.

V

Roughly another cried aloud:
You wander in a madness cloud.
Naught can be fair that can not be
Revealed unto the common crowd.

Naught can be lovely save what makes
For moral good—whose word awakes

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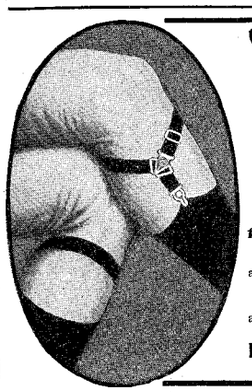

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The social mandates that it breaks.

VI

Another, standing proudly, spoke:
The crowd must sink beneath the feet
Of mastering spirits; it is meet
The weaker vessel should be broke.

The many pass; the few endure;
And on the wreckage mount still higher
Unto the nearing starry fire
Where dwells alone the fair, the pure.

And on the timeless, dusty drifts
Of fallen myriads, they shall raise
The temple of the crowning days
Toward which creation slowly lifts.

VII

And one more spake: Seek not thy good
Nor happiness nor high estate.
But labor early, struggle late
For man's wide common brotherhood.

. . . . . .

They builded on, this busy Seven,
Lifting their clamors from the sod.
Their towers reached never quite to heaven;
And silent was the voice of God.
—*Scribner's Magazine* (April).

PERSONAL

A Poet Who Makes It Pay.—There is a little known poet in England, E. V. Barclay, who in the last eighteen months has sold 75,000 copies of his books. His unique system of advertising and his method of keeping close to nature and the hearts of his people might perhaps be commended to struggling poets in America. In telling the secret of this poet's success, the Denver *Republican* says:

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he has a better claim to be regarded as the poet of the people than any other living author.

He has a genuine gift of improvisation. One of his devices for attracting attention is to offer to write some verses free for any girls in the crowd who will acknowledge that they are in love. All he requires is the name of the adored one and something about his appearance—the color of his eyes or hair.

"The offer," he says, "always starts a lot of giggling and chaffing. But soon little slips of paper are handed up to me with the desired information. One, for instance, may read like this: 'His name is Tom and his eyes are blue.' Then I write something nice about Tom and bring in an allusion to his eyes and hope that the wedding bells will soon be ringing. Of course, I read it to the crowd and it puts them in a good humor and then they buy my books." From which it may be inferred that the gipsy poet understands the art of jollying.

The Duke of Devonshire.—The Duke of Devonshire, whose death was announced from Cannes, France, on March 24, presented an almost perfect type of the old-fashioned Whig, the "typical Englishman" the world over. He was the eighth Duke of Devonshire, one of Britain's richest peers, and a forceful figure in English politics. In relating his eventful career an article in the New York *Sun* says:

He owned nearly 200,000 acres in eleven English counties and in three counties in Ireland. His rent roll was close to $1,000,000 a year. His principal country house was Chatsworth and Hardwicke Hall, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, one of the most gorgeous, palaces in England. It was built by the Duke's ancestor, an extraordinary woman known in her time as Bess of Hardwicke. His other notable places were Compton Place, Eastbourne; Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, and Lismore Castle, Waterford, Ireland, while Londoners knew him as the proprietor of Devonshire House, 78 Piccadilly, W.

In speaking of his romantic marriage the writer continues:

Since 1892 the mistress of these famous houses has been Louise, Dowager Duchess of Manchester and Comtesse d'Alten, whom Devonshire married in that year. The marriage was the culmination of a celebrated romance. When he and the Duke of Manchester, the present Duke's grandfather, were young, they both loved Louise, daughter of the Count d'Alten of Hanover, and she loved one of them. But Lord Hartington, as he was then, was a laggard in that business, and so the lady became the Duchess of Manchester in 1852 and Duchess of Manchester she remained for forty years. But tho she was married to the other man her devotion to Hartington and his devotion to her were famous. She counselled him in all the important affairs of his life, spurred him on and was his nearest friend. Nobody thought of inviting one to a house party without the other.

The Duke began his public life by a journey to Russia with Lord Granville. To quote further:

He entered Parliament in 1857, sat silent for nearly three years and then was chosen, by reason of his great station, to move a vote of want of confidence in the Derby Ministry. After that maiden effort he relapsed into quiescence that lasted several years before he began to emerge from his obscurity as one of the really important men of the Liberal party. When Mr. Gladstone in 1875 announced that he must have a rest and the Liberal opposition cast about for a new chieftain they found the noble Marquis at the bottom of the heap and pronounced him safe—not brilliant, not eager, not commanding, but safe.

In 1880, when the Beaconsfield Ministry toppled over, Queen Victoria gave in with bad grace when

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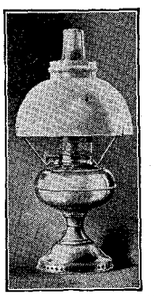

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Send me $2.40 for 100, or if you are sceptical $1.25 for 50. Make remittance payable to The Edwin Cigar Co. Try them and if they are not equal to any 10c. cigar you ever bought return them at my expense and get your money back.

ACTUAL SIZE

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Hartington refused to fill Gladstone's shoes and indicated who was the real chief. He then slipped back into second place until the Liberal-Unionist split over the Home Rule question bore him to the front, a leader again in name but hardly in fact. This time it was Mr. Chamberlain who cast the shadow over his supremacy. He stayed out of one Salisbury Cabinet, then joined the next in the dignified and unlaborious post of Lord President of the Council.

The more human and personal side of the Duke, while eccentric, was interesting. We read:

His dress was that of the country squire, loose, almost shapeless, careless in the extreme. His thick, light brown hair ran down into a hay colored beard, which as time wore on began to show threads and streaks of silver. He was invariably late, late at the House, late at Cabinet meetings, late at the railroad stations, late at all times and places. The punctual Mr. Chamberlain referred to Devonshire once as "the late leader of the Liberal party." His tastes were simple. The barest rooms in his mansions were the Duke's own. He was a good hand at whist, fond of racing and the traditional English sports. His tastes were popularly supposed to lie between the Blue Book and the Racing Calendar.

A Studio on Runners.—A Connecticut artist, Henry R. Poore, has hit upon a novel plan for studying the natural ruggedness of New England landscape in the snowy season. For the last three winters he has traveled about in a small studio on runners, drawn by oxen. To quote a writer in the Boston *Herald*:

"It is," he says, "merely a snug little affair, set as close to the ground as possible, in order to avoid a plunging view of the foreground. My first experience in painting winter from a movable studio occurred a dozen years ago, when I had built a studio coach, rather elaborate, and set upon wheels, which, tho more easily managed, I found gave me an artificial point of view.

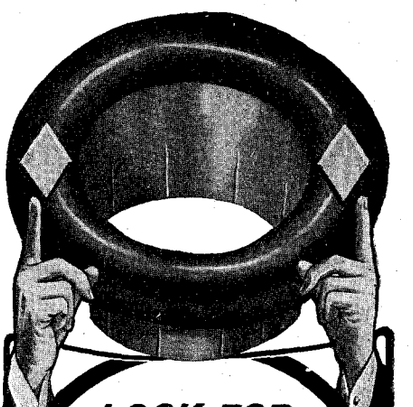
"The runners, merely high enough to avoid the casual outcropping rock, were found to be all that was required for even a rough country.

"Four oxen could drag this anywhere over the land, and upon snow a single yoke was sufficient. The studio was fitted with all the necessities, chief among them being plate-glass windows, one in each of the four sides; an oil stove, double floors, wool and fur rugs and the shelves and cubbyholes which cramped quarters demand. Add to this a comfortable old hound curled up in the corner near the stove, two or three stools and an easel, and the interior looked about right.

"Outside was a sheep which considered himself a part of the outfit. At first I tied him behind, picketing him out whenever I needed sheep in the landscape, but in a short time he liked the game and would not be left behind. In fact, he came to my whistle like a dog and submitted to a collar and rope very willingly when by changes of position I made him into a flock.

"The oxen were of the thoroughly broken sort, used to worming in and out among the underbrush or rocks, and could land my shack within six inches of a precipice in a manner not to be expected of horses.

"When once located, I usually had a subject in front of each window, considerable searching in time developing such opportunities in a territory—the



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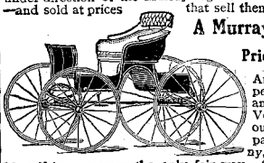

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Lyme, Conn., country—so prolific in natural compositions. Meanwhile, unless serving as models, the oxen were turned loose, and never failed to report in time at the haystack.

"And so, during the last three winters I have been able to study in a pleasant and satisfactory way this most interesting phase of the New England landscape, its natural ruggedness, the more fully revealed through its simple elements at this season, bereft of any adornment."

Troubles of a Wireless Newspaper Editor.—Making a "wireless" newspaper is not an easy task. According to a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, the editor of a daily paper on board one of our modern ocean liners sometimes has a strenuous time of it in getting enough news together to fill the white columns. Dependent upon reporters thousands of miles away "at the other end of the ether," the editor has little choice save to twirl his thumbs and wait upon the pleasure of his wireless informants. In telling of Herr Rabien, editor of the *Ocean Gazette* on board the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, and his troubles with reporters, the writer gives the following amusing account of how difficulties are sometimes bridged. We read:

There are good wireless reporters and bad reporters. There are some, according to Herr Rabien, whose color sense or whose flow of words is of just the proper sort. There are others whose ideas, or facts, rather, flow turgidly.

"Now, that Cape Cod man," he will say, "ah, he is bad—very bad. When he sends news I must write more to it myself. But Poldhu is good, excellent, and Cape Race; but at Nantucket, I should like to hang that man. He adds to my troubles."

Here is an item of news sent out by an American wireless man:

"Bryan made a fighting speech in Carnegie hall. The text of his speech was 'Thou Shalt not Steal.'"

The editor swore over this, because other news had been short. He wrestled with the question an hour, while the paper waited. More matter—copy—was needed. Then—Eureka! He added from the storehouse of his fund of common sense: "Bryan was indorsing all the policies of Roosevelt, and bitterly attacking the Trusts."

That would have been all very well had not Poldhu fallen down in the interim. It did. Here was the dispatch:

"London people are suffering from a mild type of epidemic influenza."

Herr Rabien swore again. With space to fill, here was a pitiful contretemps. No death list; no peculiar feature—no details at all. Bah! He thought of treating it humorously; a bit of verse, perhaps, but he could find nothing to rhyme with London, and nothing with influenza, except possibly Venezuela, and even that rhyme had its limitations.

He had to let it go. Space still yawned. At the height of despair came the following:

"At least twenty-four soldiers of the foreign legation perished in the heavy snowstorm of February 2."

An inspiration here. A French paper of a date a week back lay on his desk. Here was a brief report of an engagement between French and Arabs, in which 500 sons of the desert were killed. Herr Rabien merrily dragged that in, neck and crop.

This was so good that the editor took an hour off for rest and recreation. When he returned he faced a fresh crisis. No news had come in, and the hour of going to press was at hand. There were still several inches to fill. He went over all the dispatches and stuffed them full of words, as his chefs at the moment were stuffing their capons. Still space remained.

Action was necessary. He went out on deck and interviewed an officer. When he returned he sat at his desk with a pleased smile and turned out a page of copy as follows:

"Moonset to-night at 11h. 35m.

"Sunset to-day at 4:56 P.M.

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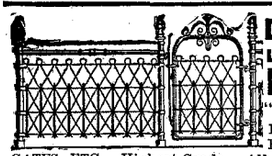

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many times they would have to walk about the deck to cover a mile. There was still a hole left. Even the paragraph showing how many feet there were in a land mile and a sea mile failed. The consideration of showing how many feet there were in several thousand sea miles as a means of covering paper with printed figures suggested itself, but there was not time to compute that. Despair! Then, just as the paper was going to press with a gaping blotch of white in the starboard column the following came in:

"Lost! A gold veil-pin with pearls. If found please return to the steward or to room No. 438."

Herr Rabien seized it gratefully. He could have shaken the hand of the loser of the pin. He inserted it, and then placed a cut of an eagle below it.

The hole was filled.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Quite Right.—"Yes," said the suffragist on the platform, "women have been wronged for ages. They have suffered in a thousand ways."

"There is one way in which they never suffered," said a meek-looking man, standing up in the rear of the hall.

"What way is that?" demanded the suffragist.

"They have never suffered in silence."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Expected.—"Thank you very much," said the lady, smilingly accepting the proffered seat.

"Madam," said the man, tipping his hat, "you surprise and pain me."

"I do not understand you."

"Well, you've lost me a bet."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Ratio.—"When I first knew that man," said the observant waiter, "he couldn't have been making more than $1,000 a year. I'll bet it's $10,000 now."

"How do you know?" asked the other.

"He used to give a fifty-cent tip, but now he only gives me a nickel."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Guesswork.—"How did Tandy lose his position in the Weather Bureau?"

"Why, he made seven correct predictions out of ten, and they thought he must be depending on guess-work."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Proof.—HYKER—"Browning's wife must be an intellectual woman."

PYKER—"Why do you think so?"

HYKER—"I notice he seldom has any buttons on his clothes."—*Home Herald.*

Hands Full.—"If Smithers undertakes to pull my ears," said a fellow at a street corner, "he will have his hands full."

The crowd looked at the man's ears and smiled.—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Precaution.—A Frenchman who desired to mark his laundry as a matter of identity, is said to have inscribed his name on one piece and to have marked the others ditto.—*Exchange* quoted in *The New York Observer*

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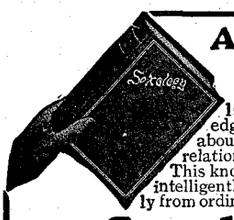

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The Day's Work.—One morning not long ago a well-known woman of Chicago while shopping thoughtlessly picked up an umbrella belonging to another woman and started to walk off with it. The owner stopt her, and the absent-minded one, with many apologies, returned the umbrella.

This little incident served to remind her that a number of umbrellas were needed in her family, so she bought two for her daughters and one for herself. As it was the holiday season, she took the articles with her, instead of ordering their delivery.

As she entered a car, armed with the three umbrellas, she chanced to observe that exactly opposite her sat the very woman with whom she had the unfortunate experience but a short while before.

The second woman stared at the three umbrellas very hard for several minutes. Then, with a significant smile, she leaned across the aisle and said, in an icy tone, "I see you've had a successful hour."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Pope's Joke.—The Vatican is chuckling over a little jest by the Pope. He has a friend in Venice who is sick. Last week he received in audience a Hebrew gentleman who is also a friend of the invalid. In bidding his visitor farewell the Pope said:

"If you see our friend, tell him I send my apostolic blessing."

"But, your Holiness," objected the other, "I am a Jew."

"That does not matter," retorted the Pope; "the goods are all right, tho the packing may be bad."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

Lucky.—"I always was lucky," said Sauntering Sim.

"I don't see," replied Ruffled Rube, "how you can say dat. Here you are all run down, sick wit de ague, and not knowin' where your next meal's comin' from."

"Dot's wot I tell you. It's just plain good luck. Wot if I was healthy, and had a big appetite?"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Brutal.—MR. JUSTCOTT—"Why, what are you crying about, dear?"

MRS. JUSTCOTT—"O, George! The mice have got into the pantry and eaten up a beautiful custard pie I made myself!"

MR. JUSTCOTT—"There, there! Don't cry over a few little mice!"—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Provocation.—"Why, Jimmie! Is it true that you gave little Bobbie a black eye?"

"Y-yessum."

"What excuse have you for such a brutal act?"

"W—well, he provoked me."

"How did he provoke you?"

"He hit back!"—*St. Louis Republic.*

Unfit.—"Would you advise me to go into politics?"

"Young man," answered Senator Sorghum, "the mere fact that you are so modest as to ask advice about it proves that you are unfit for the profession."—*Washington Star.*

Her Consideration.—MISTRESS—"Bridget, I hope you're not thinking at all of leaving me. I should be very lonesome without you."

MAID—"Faith, and it's not lonely ye'll be. Mostlike, I'll go whin there's a houseful o' company for luncheon or dinner."—*Lippincott's.*

A Barrel Full.—"If an empty barrel weighs ten pounds, what can you fill it with to make it weigh seven pounds?"

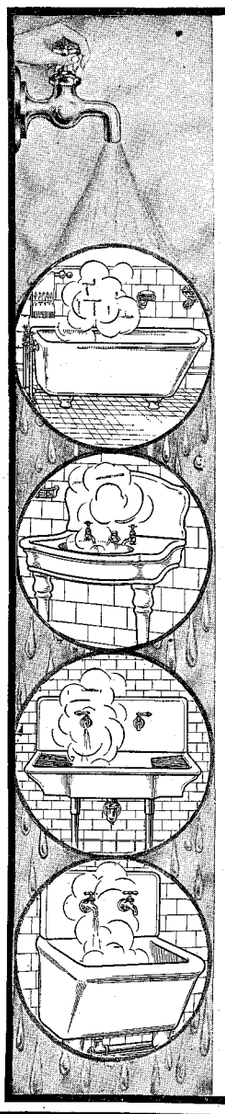
"Have to give it up."

"Fill it full of holes."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

The Modern Way.—HOST—"Have you seen the wedding gifts, old man?"

GUEST—"No, not yet."

"Well, wait a moment. I'll get one of the detectives to escort you through."—*Life.*



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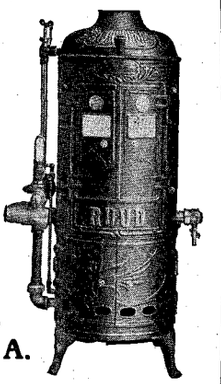

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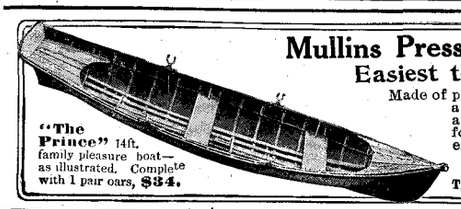

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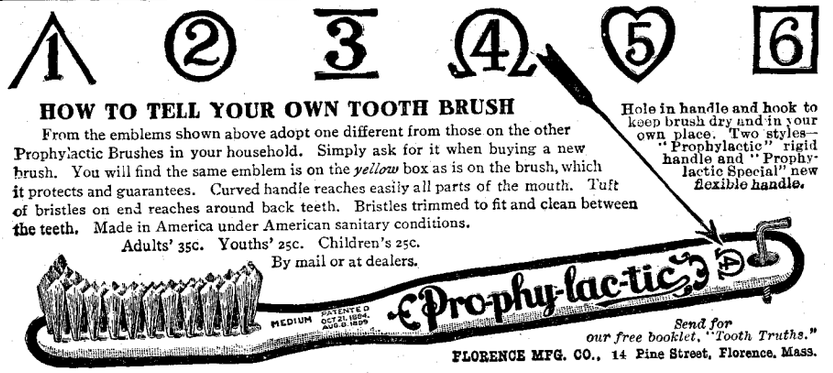

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T. V.—"Yes, but what is he?"

S. A.—"Oh, 'e's me stepfather."

T. V.—"Yes, yes. But what does he do? Does he sweep chimneys or drive 'buses, or what?"

S. A. (with a dawning light of comprehension)—"O-o-w! No, 'e ain't done nothin' since we've 'ad 'im."—*Home Herald.*

Quite True.—A grandmother was reproving her little grandchildren for making so much noise.

"Dear me, children, you are so noisy to-day! Can't you be a little more quiet?"

"Now, grandma, you mustn't scold us. You see if it wasn't for us, you wouldn't be a grandma at all."—*Harper's Weekly.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 20.—Few speeches are made in the Reichstag, owing to the reporters' refusal to attend the sessions until an apology is offered for Herr Groeber's insult to the press gallery.

March 21.—General Firmin and other revolutionists in Haiti, who fled to the French consulate at Gonaives for protection during the late trouble, sail on the French cruiser *d'Estrées* for St. Thomas.

March 22.—China and Great Britain agree on a decrease in the imports of opium. The Chinese throne issues an appeal to the people to stop using the drug.

March 23.—Trials of a man named Rousseau and two other men in Paris, reveal the existence of a skilful gang of thieves engaged in plundering the mails on transatlantic liners.

Japan requests China to suppress the boycott and check the agitation growing out of the *Tatsu* incident.

March 24.—The Duke of Devonshire dies suddenly from heart disease at Cannes, France.

The French Senate passes the bill approved by the lower house widening the grounds for divorce.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

March 22.—Two men are killed and a third is fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive's boiler near Binghamton.

March 23.—D. W. Stevens, an American member of the Japanese council, at Seoul, Korea, is fatally wounded by a Korean at San Francisco.

March 24.—The Senate at Albany passes the bill providing for the equal pay of men and women school teachers in New York City.

It is reported in Cincinnati that an end to "night riding" in the Kentucky white burley district has been brought about by the agreement of the American Tobacco Company with the Society of Equity to buy the 1906 and 1907 crops, no crops to be raised this year.

March 25.—The court discharges the temporary receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, in New York City, which is to reopen at noon on the 26th of the month.

March 26.—The Assembly at Albany passes the Agnew-Hart anti-race-track-gambling bills.

WASHINGTON.

March 20.—An invitation for the American battle-ship fleet to visit Japan is accepted by President Roosevelt.

The Ocean Mail Subsidy Bill passes the Senate.

March 21.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill passes the Senate.

March 23.—Senator William J. Bryan, of Florida, dies at Washington.

Governor Cobb, of Maine, receives a letter from Congressman Charles E. Littlefield tendering his resignation as Representative from the Second District of Maine.

March 23.—The United States Supreme Court, Justice Harlan alone dissenting, declares the railroad rate laws of Minnesota and North Carolina unconstitutional, sustaining the decisions of the Federal courts in those States.

Mr. Wu presents an invitation for the battle-ship fleet to visit China.

March 25.—The House Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Wilfley of Shanghai, reports censuring the Judge but does not recommend impeachment.

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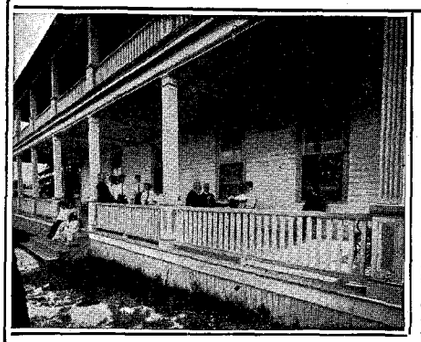

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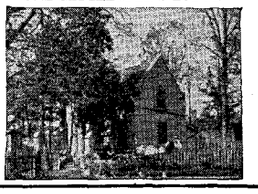

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The house is architectural perfection. The building is part stone, walled with hollow brick; the upper story of wood is double sheathed and lined with mineral wool; the roof is slate; windows, large plate glass; verandas spacious, cement floors. There is an artesian well, producing water of unsurpassed purity. Steam-heating plant and water system, tiled bathroom, open plumbing, three toilets. Entire building is piped for gas and wired for electricity. Six open fireplaces.

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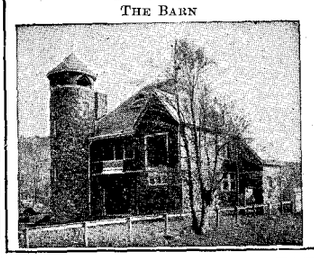
The barn is suitable and roomy; contains coachman's room, three box stalls, and a warm cow-stable. It is piped throughout for water, supplied by a windmill.

THE BARN



The twelve acres of land are rolling and picturesque and enclose a lake covering two acres, stocked with fish. Trees of unusual beauty abound. The whole layout on the grounds is the outgrowth of skilful landscape architects. A stone wall three feet high runs around two sides on the streets; appropriate gate-posts adorn the two entrances. Near the barn is a gardener's cottage. The garden is very productive, has large asparagus bed, and apples, plums, pears and small fruit abound.

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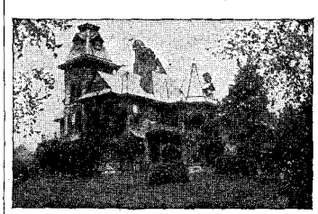

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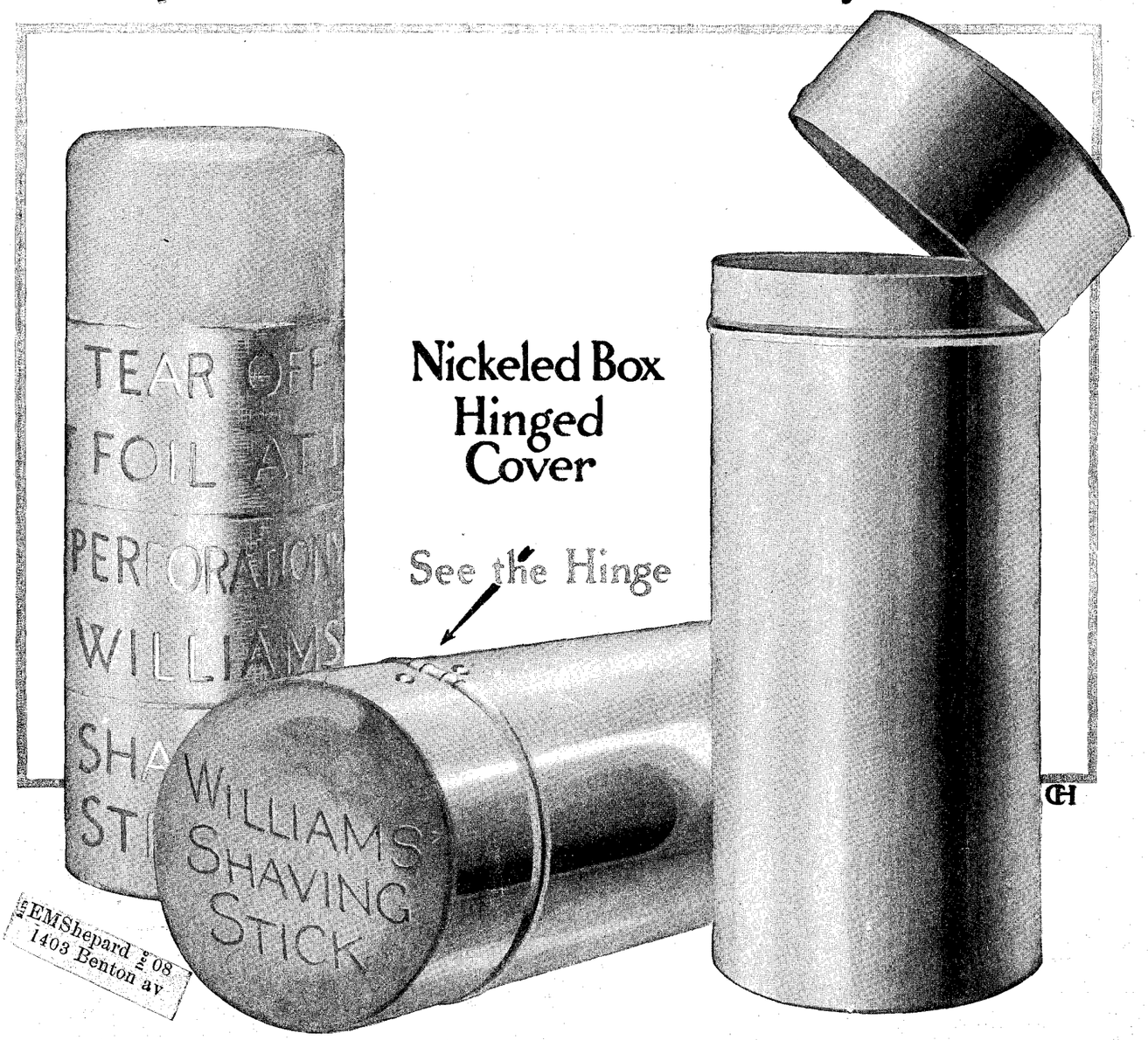

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